...& Morrison Sts.

...IAL SALE

—FOR—

...EVENING

...0 P. M. until 8 P. M.

...ormer price $16.00 to ...e will sell for this even...ted time for

...0 each!

...hese goods displayed in ...Window.

...he price is $10 a Suit ...S EVENING; so don't ...for them to-morrow at ...use you can't get them.

...greatest bargain ever ...ake advantage of it.

...D OPENING

—OF—

...STERNS.

...eived the Largest Stock ...les of Fall Suitings, di... ...DON and PARIS. We ...house that have these ...nly ONE pattern of a

...YLES of HATS ...READY.

...MORRISON ST.

...USEMENTS.

...K. THEATER. ...OWE, Manager. SATURDAY MATINEE. ...ECT OVATION! ...st Dramatic Season. ...CE. ...S DAVIES, ...to Company of Artists, and ...r arrangement ...L. R. STOCKWELL, ...ted and grandest success, the ...in Modern Life, ...D AGAINST HER." ...Its: Mechanical Effects, ...the products in ...Ects, $4,000. ...Previous music store.

...ndard Theater ...E TIVOLI.) ...ARS—ALL GREAT. ...Workes Retained. ...S. COOL HOUSE.

...Battle Painting!

...50c; Children, 25c.

...ition is open from 10 A. M. to ...rom 12 P. M. to 10 P. M. ...ts and Fees.

...SPECIAL PURSE.

...D OF AGRICULTURE OF... ...Fair Special Purse of $1000, ...3 in 5—70 per cent to the ...second, and 10 per cent to ...and three to start. Entrance ...d entries to be made with ...rd at Salem, Or., on or before ...ber, 1888. By order of the ...Agricultural ...I. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

...State Fair

...State Fair will be ...Air-Grounds near ...mencing on the

...EPTEMBER

...One Week.—Cash ...the Amount of

...,000!

...FERED FOR

...nical and Stock Exhib... ...and Fancy Work, ...ald of Speed.

...ave been increased in many ...ve been added. No entry ...E, O, F and Q. ...horses entered, and there ...f running and trotting each ...

...ding companies will make ...and Drums. ...ed to the premiums offered ...ms, grasses and fruits. ...to the secretary's office in ...before the Fair, and on the ...before the Fair. Proposed ...ions I, K, O, P and Q are ...tries on Friday and Saturday ...ible. All entries close on ...at 7:30 P. M. ...ADMISSION: ...day(s)).....$2 50 ...six days).....1 00 ...ission.....50 ...ission.....25 ...and at door track for ...25 ...and stand free. ...ee booths will apply to the ...Salmon Or., Premium List ...T. GREGG, Secretary.

...ARK OF BEER IN THE ...t, First and Flint streets.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888. NO. 8721.

...E A. FRIEDLANDER CO.

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

...Duffer Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne, Piper Heidsick Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer, WhiteRock Mineral Water.

...Steamer & ... BOAT BUILDERS.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Folding Beds (all styles), School Desks, Odd Chairs, Chiffoniers, Side Boards, Best Assortment in Portland.

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...CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS.

Hercules, Champion and Black Blasting

Powders, Caps and Fuse.

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Manufactured at our F. Ferry, foot of Morrison St.

TRADE SUPPLIED.

Made to Order and Repaired R. ABRAHAM & CO., 147 Front, op. Esmond.

...Fine Wilton Rugs

JUST RECEIVED.

...ESSELL, "The Tailor."

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city. Domestic, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.

Samples, with Instructions for Self-Measurement, Sent Free.

ALL GOODS SHRUNK.

PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from : : $20 00

Fine All-Wool Pants to Order, from : : 5 00

Experienced and First-Class Cutters and none but White Labor Employed.

...ESSELL, "The Tailor,"

No. 126 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

ASK FOR WEINHARD'S

New Export Bottled Beer,

EXCELSIOR.

It is especially brewed for this purpose, and superior to all others on the Pacific Coast.

...C. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. Portland, Oregon.

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!

Manhattan Club Bourbon!

Ex SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO J. B. CONGLE.

Manufacturer and Importer of

Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.

108 & 110 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

...VE. ...Gambrinus Beer.

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

...Beaver Bitters.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS,

44 Front St., Portland, Or.

—SALE OF—

Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Goods —AND— Gents' Furnishing Goods

Down to Bedrock Prices at

LEVY & CO.'S,

66 Washington St., Portland.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Sam Falcon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & E. CO.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales

Warehouse Trucks.

Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent, No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

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MONEY REFUNDED

F. E. PROWELL, DRUGGIST

HAVE YOU A SKIN DISEASE?

HAVE YOU A SCALP DISEASE?

HAVE YOU A BLOOD DISEASE?

If so the Cuticura Remedies will speedily cure you.

There is no system of treatment known to druggists that offers the certainty of cure and economy of time and money to be found in the Cuticura Remedies. We will send free to any sufferer "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials of cures of every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

COVERED WITH SALT RHEUM.

Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, hands and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, externally.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

HEAD, FACE AND BODY RAW.

I commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies on last July. My head, face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE, Decatur, Mich.

A FEVER SORE CURED.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the Cuticura Remedies, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness over eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant, of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

TINTED with the sweetest delicacy is the skin restored with Cuticura Medicated Soap.

KIDNEY PAINS

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all gone sensation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. All druggists, 25 cents.

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RESTORATIVE PILLS.

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

Specific for Exhaustec Vitality, Physical Debility, Wasted Forces, Nervous Derangements, Constitutional Weakness, etc., etc.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Senate Will Vote on the Exclusion Bill at 1 P. M.

THE HOUSE ON RETALIATION AT 10.

The Campaign in New York—Papers Submitted False Reports—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Among the bills reported from the committees on the calendar is the following: Senate bill granting to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company a certain tract of land on the Umatilla reservation for station purposes.

Hoar offered a resolution respectfully calling the attention of the president to the resolution of the senate of the 28th of August, requesting him to communicate to the senate copies of all communications addressed by his direction to the government of Great Britain remonstrating against certain unfair treatment of American citizens, and requesting him to furnish such information as soon as possible, in order that it may be considered in acting on pending legislation; laid over.

The senate bill for the admission of the state of Washington was laid aside and the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

Pugh sent to the clerk's desk and had read, in the absence of Hearst, to whom it was telegraphed, a resolution adopted last evening in a mass meeting at San Francisco urging the immediate passage of the Chinese exclusion bill.

Sherman said he thought the senate should be willing to wait two or three days, so as to ascertain whether the contingency on which the bill rested really existed. He did not wish the senate to act in the dark on information which was probably groundless and depart from the usual orderly mode of proceeding on its apprehension of facts. No answer had been received to the resolution of yesterday calling on the president for a statement, but the answer would undoubtedly come to-day in the ordinary course. If it should appear, as he believed it would appear, that no information had been received that in point of fact the Chinese minister was now on his way from Peru, probably with a ratification of the treaty; as any rule with some exhibition about it, and if the senate should hurriedly pass this bill it would be a surprise to the whole country and to the whole civilized world. He had information now, from undoubted sources, not from the president or the secretary of state, that the probability was no such action had been taken by the Chinese government. He was informed that the Chinese legation had no information on the subject and the president had none. When the bill came over from the house he had assumed as a matter of course, that the house has based it on information that came from the president. The senate had no information about it. He thought the senate bound by the common courtesy due between nations as between individuals, to await the action of the Chinese government on this subject. If the bill were passed and the treaty were ratified, the senate would have placed itself in the ridiculous attitude of assuming an act which did not exist. If, on the contrary, the treaty were rejected, there would be ample time to pass the bill. He asked that by unanimous consent the bill might be informally laid aside.

Stewart objected.

Platt said he should vote for the bill, but under protest. He did not like the way it came before congress. Why such hot haste to over-ride the act now awaiting the president's signature and pass a bill which under the circumstances, would be a direct insult to the nation with which the United States desired to continue on friendly commercial relations? Was it a vote-catching performance? Had it come to this, that a high public office has been prostituted for democratic electioneering purposes? If not, what other reason existed for thrusting a bill on the attention of congress in such an untimely way? If a vote was forced upon the senate now he would vote for the bill, because he was not going to act on the assumption that the pending bill was an electioneering dodge.

Morgan questioned the sincerity of the Pacific slope senators as to exclusion of the Chinamen, and remarked that the sentiment for their exclusion was far from universal.

This statement was challenged by Mitchell, who said somewhat excitedly that there was not one word of truth in it from beginning to end.

Morgan repeated that the plutocracy of the Pacific slope was in favor of retaining Chinese laborers.

Mitchell said the question had been submitted to a vote of the people of California a few years ago, and he asked whether the senator from Alabama would have the candor and honesty to state to the senate the result of the vote.

Morgan retorted in an indignant manner that the word "honesty" was a word which the senator from Oregon ought not to use with so much flippancy. On the point of honesty he (Morgan) had as good a record as the senator from Oregon.

Mitchell explained that he meant "political honesty."

Morgan—A politically dishonest man can't be trusted with my pocketbook. I do not make such a distinction and never have made it.

Mitchell—The senator may make his own application.

The debate being closed the senate proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill. The vote was unanimous; yeas 37, nays 0. No quorum having voted there was a call of senators, and exactly a quorum voted.

Hoar said he had been present when the vote was taken yesterday and to-day, but had refrained from voting for the reasons stated by the senator from Ohio (Sherman). Sherman had also withheld his vote on both occasions.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that a vote be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and the senate then adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Previous Question Will be Called for On the Retaliation Bill To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The house resumed consideration of the retaliation bill. McCreary of Kentucky gave notice that he would call for the previous question on the bill to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Scott then resumed the floor and continued his speech in support of the bill. At the close yesterday he had estimated that the Canadian railroads had, by reason of article 29 of the treaty of 1871, received $6,000,000 per year for transportation of American goods through Canada to other portions of the United States. In eighteen years they had received $72,000,000. Sixty-five per cent of this, had it been expended in the United States, would have gone to labor and 35 per cent. to capital. Under the treaty $46,800,000 had been taken away from the workingmen of the country and $25,200,000 from the capitalists. The treaty had given $72,000,000 to Canada as virtually as though it had been taken out of the treasury. It had been taken from the wage-workers, manufacturers and producers of the country. Another side of the balance sheet was the $15,500,000 which the United States had received under the Alabama award. He had no fear the president would exercise the powers conferred on him except as a last resort to protect the honor and interests of American citizens. The republican senate was responsible for the present state of affairs. He had read the remarks made in the senate recently by Senator Teller, criticising him for his action in bringing forward the Chinese bill, and referred to him as one who in "no sense and under no circumstances has the right to speak for American labor." The senator from Colorado, when he came to talk and vote, was for the exclusion of the Chinese, but when he came to act he was always trying to find out how not to do it. The senator wanted to know what right he (Scott) had to introduce the bill. The answer could be found in yesterday's dispatches relative to the coming of Chinese into the United States from British Columbia. It was necessary for the house to put an immediate stop to this immigration, and the house did not require three days to find out whether it would pass a bill to that effect or not.

At the conclusion of Scott's speech the house adjourned.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Representative Dorsey Says the State is Safely Republican.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative Dorsey, who has just come from New York, where he has been with Mr. Quay much of his time, says that the republicans have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which their shrewd chairman of the national committee is conducting the canvass. He makes no mistakes, does not tell any one his plans, and no complaints come in. Mr. Dorsey says that some of the best business men he talked with while in New York praised the way the republican canvass was being conducted. Mr. Quay, he says, will not waste much energy in the West or upon the South—that everybody knows cannot be carried. There are a few places in the South where encouragement will be given. Mr. Quay is very confident, he says, and they are satisfied that if the election could come off next week they would carry New York for Harrison. They have no reason to think that changes between now and the day of election will lessen their chances of success. As to the election of Mr. Miller as governor, they think there can be no sort of doubt.

The situation in New York, said Mr. Dorsey, is just this: "The indications are that Mr. Hill will be nominated. The mugwumps and Henry George people say they will vote for Miller if he is nominated. Hill, on the other hand, threatens retaliation upon Cleveland if Hill is cut. The prohibitionists say that if there is to be any such thing as this they will have nothing to do with it. They will vote for their own national ticket. Mr. Miller, however will get all the Methodist prohibitionists, and church people generally will prefer Harrison and Morton to Cleveland. Many prohibition democrats will vote against the democratic candidate this time, and these will probably counter-balance the prohibitionist vote."

Mr. Dorsey said he was rather doubtful as to how large the prohibition vote would be. The prohibitionists were working very hard to carry New Jersey. He said, merely speaking for himself, that he considered the Cleveland ticket the most side-wind in the party. Mr. New, he said, was very confident of carrying Indiana for Harrison, but he (Mr. Dorsey) thought it was by no means as sure a state as New York.

PAPERS SUBMITTED.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior Furnishes the Documents Called for.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The acting secretary of the interior today sent to congress all papers except such as "should be withheld for purposes of justice" called for by the resolution of Senator Stewart asking upon what authority and information the commissioner of the general land office bases his assertion that the amendment introduced by the senator was really in the interest of the mining corporations and against the interest of the settler. In one of these communications the commissioner says no suits have been recommended in Nevada except against two powerful and wealthy corporations and these have been based not upon informers' testimony, but upon reports of special agents of the department. He characterizes as groundless the complaint that special agents act as spies upon the people of Nevada, and says no special agents were in Nevada for several years until they were sent there to investigate the facts in the cases of offers of compromise received from mining companies for the unlawful cutting of timber, and indorsed by Senator Stewart. He reiterates his statement that if the proposed amendment would be unjust to settlers, and quotes from the report made by special agent Hall of the department to show it is the big smelting works and men who burn charcoal for a living who are engaged in this wholesale timber-cutting, and that the miners proper are bitterly opposed to it.

HE MADE NO DISCOVERY.

But Our Torpedo Crafts Will Be Overhauled and Rearranged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—An inquiry into the report that an English army officer had secured the complete plans of our coast defenses and copies of our submerged torpedo charts, has brought out the statement that a young officer came here for that purpose, but left disgusted, being unable to learn anything not open to the general public. Nevertheless, in view of this, and our strained relations with Canada, it is said that our torpedo charts will at once be overhauled and rearranged.

FALSE REPORTS.

Surgeon General Hamilton Pronounces the Camp Perry Stories False.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Surgeon General Hamilton returned to Washington last night, from a trip to Florida and Georgia. He says the stories published regarding the condition of Camp Perry are gross exaggerations. If Jacksonville sent disreputable characters there it was not the fault of the government. Everybody except Jacksonville is pleased. Additions to the facilities of the camp are being constantly made.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A bill was reported from the senate committee on military affairs, to-day authorizing the president to appoint Gen. Stoneman of California colonel of infantry of the army on the retired list.

Surgeon-General Hamilton was summoned to the White house this afternoon for a conference with the president and Secretary Fairchild in regard to measures in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in Florida, and to prevent a spread of the epidemic. The president expressed great sympathy for the people of Florida, and instructed the surgeon-general to do all that is possible for their relief, keeping in view at the same time the safety of others.

Increased Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Senator Dolph has been notified by the postmaster-general that a mail service twice a week from Fossil and Wagner to Monument will be put on October 1, and that the service will be increased to six times a week from North Yamhill to Hobsonville.

Senator Dolph secured an order from the secretary of war authorizing the use of the Portland dredge on Swan Island bar.

Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A pension increase has been granted Everett S. Fitch of Harrington, reissue; Francis Broggan (deceased) of Vancouver, original widows, etc., to Mary, widow of Francis Broggan, Vancouver, W. T.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Confirmations—Postmasters—J. Stuff, Livings on, Montana; M. B. Tedford, Santa Ana, California; V. M. Bach, consul at Piedras Negras; J. Q. Cesco, consul at Nuevo Laredo.

New Postoffice Established.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—A new postoffice has been established at Hazeldell, Kane county, Or., with Anna McLane as postmistress.

Cyclone in the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There is a cyclone in the Gulf, apparently moving west, south of Port Eads.

Famous Ex-Confederate Drowned.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., Sept. 6.—Gen. Wm. Terry, commander of the famous Stonewall Brigade during the war, was drowned last night while trying to ford Reed creek in a buggy.

WHALERS WRECKED.

Five Vessels Go Down Near Point Barrow, Alaska.

FULL DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Great Credit Due the Officers of the Revenue Cutter Bear and the Thetis for Services Rendered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The United States revenue cutter Bear, Capt. Healy, arrived from Behring sea this morning. She brings information that on August 3, while most of the whaling fleet was anchored between Cape Smythe and Point Barrow, a furious storm occurred and the following vessels were wrecked: Barks Mary and Susan, Young Phoenix, Fleetwing, and schooners Jane Grey and Ino. The crews of the lost vessels, 109 in number, were rescued by the Bear and brought to this city.

All of the rescued seamen say the storm was the worst ever known at Point Barrow. When the wind commenced the whaling fleet sought shelter on the east side of Point Barrow, but the wind shifted and increased to a gale. Nearly all the vessels commenced to drag their anchors and to thump against the bottom, as the water was not very deep there. Every effort was made to save the vessels. Most of those that escaped destruction were more or less injured, and the men on the lost vessels barely escaped. The cutter Bear rode out of the storm in safety and, as soon as possible, rendered valuable assistance to the distressed mariners and started for San Francisco at once, as provisions were getting scarce. The cutter Thetis was left with the remainder of the whaling fleet.

HONORS TO THE THETIS AND BEAR.

It is the opinion of the officers and men of the whaling fleet that too much credit cannot be given the cutter Bear and man-of-war Thetis and their officers and men for the efficient and prompt aid extended on this occasion. After the storm was over the Bear went the rounds among the vessels, picking up shipwrecked men and supplying chains, anchors and needed supplies.

After collecting all the officers and men who did not want to remain longer in the Arctic and who could not be accommodated on the other vessels, the Bear set sail for this city, departing on the 5th. She met the Thetis when about ten miles from Point Barrow, and after consultation between Capt. Healy of the Bear and Lieut. Emory of the Thetis it was resolved that the Thetis should remain by the whalers the rest of the season and the Bear should proceed southward.

On her voyage down to this city quarters on the Bear were somewhat crowded. However, there are no complaints from any of the shipwrecked men, who are only too grateful for the many attentions shown them on their way to this port. It is the intention of local whalers to petition the government to establish a station of refuge at Point Barrow, supplied with stoves, fuel and food as well as medicines. Such a station, they think, would prove of vast benefit to whalers as one or more vessels are usually lost every year.

HOW THE YOUNG PHOENIX WAS WRECKED.

The bark Young Phoenix, commanded by Capt. M. B. V. Millard, was one of the first vessels to suffer, but she was not abandoned by her crew until every possible chance of saving her had passed. When the gale veered from the southwest to the west she was at anchor in a cove near to Point Barrow than most of the others. She thus got the full fury of the storm and she grounded and wrecked terribly. Capt. Millard had his crew in readiness for work and while the breakers about him were getting worse he tried to have the anchors slipped. It could not be done and finally one parted. The other held on in spite of all the crew could do. A second later she was lifted high in the air by a stupendous sea and then she dropped down, bringing up on the bottom with a shock. At the last second the anchor parted and the bark was free. Then the captain resolved to run before the wind awhile and by 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the bark was thirty miles to eastward of the point, and there was no reasonable chance of getting her back again. The situation of all on board was desperate, for the bark could no longer be steered nor were the men able to keep her clear. At last, seeing that the entire crew might be lost if they remained by the bark, the captain decided to abandon her. All hands put out in small boats and headed for Point Barrow, and the last that was seen of the vessel she was drifting eastward toward the ice.

The crew was picked up by the steam whaler Beluga and landed at Point Barrow on the afternoon of the 4th. The wreck of the bark Mary and Susan lies in a cove to the east of Point Barrow, where the storm first struck her. She could not get loose while the breakers were about her, and although she was a trim, staunch vessel she was so badly injured that her crew had to abandon her, but not until they had saved their stores. Capt. Owen, her master, followed the lead of the other captains in trying to get to sea. Like Capt. Millard, however, he was not quick enough, and when the storm was exerting its greatest fury, the Mary and Susan was still pinned to one spot by one anchor. Capt. Owen had let his men bring in vain to get that anchor up. The anchor chain held fast all night and the sea vented its utmost power on the little hull of the whaler. For hours her deck was swept by the angry water, making it almost fatal for any one to venture on deck. Around her the sea raged and foamed. Ten minutes after the bark struck the first time she was found to be leaking and the pumps had to be kept running. As the hours wore on the leak became more serious. The men wanted to take to the boats about 10 o'clock in the evening and it was only the captain's positive orders that kept the men by the vessel. The captain tried vainly to convince them that it was certain death to try to take to open boats in such breakers, and he only resorted to the other course when he found that the men were getting panicky. After the gale was over the captain coolly walked on deck and examined his craft. He decided that she would have to sink. Capt. Owen resolved to save his stores. The supplies were taken out of the hold on the afternoon of the 4th, and everything portable of value was removed from the cabin and forecastle. The bark was then abandoned.

EXPERIENCES OF THE FLEETWING.

The Fleetwing was lost almost precisely in the same way as the Young Phoenix. They were alongside when the trouble began. Capt. Gifford could not get his anchors up before the storm was on him. The Fleetwing pounded twice, nearly sending her to pieces, and then her anchor chains broke. The bark drifted six or eight miles to the east of Point Barrow. Then Capt. Gifford had his kedge anchor cast, but she got into shallow water and in five minutes she was given up by the master. The storm lessened and the steam whalers Orca and Balaena started to rescue the crew. Transfers from the Fleetwing to these vessels were easily made, and the rest of the 4th was spent in saving the stores and provisions. The wreck was completely gutted of everything of value.

THE WRECK OF THE JANE GREY.

Capt. W. H. Kelley of the schooner Jane Grey and his crew had the narrowest escape of all. On the evening of the 4th, when the high seas had made the cove dangerous for the fleet, the schooner parted one anchor chain and immediately thereafter the other was slipped. She was steered northward under short sail, when there was a sudden crash and in a moment the starboard side of the schooner was crushed in. She had run foul of a huge ice-cake. The water beating up against the ice was thrown back against the little hull, and through the hole in her side it rushed like a flood. Capt. Kelley had the men try to cover the hole with canvas, but nothing could be done. Crowding on all sail he made for the bark Andrew Hicks, which was standing off about a quarter of a mile. It was a desperate race between time and the flow of water into the schooner's hold. Four or five minutes went by and Capt. Kelley was still hopeful of reaching the Andrew Hicks before his vessel sank. When she had nearly reached the Hicks, the Grey settled down on one side and the water poured into her in torrents and then her boats were swung into the water. When she went down she sank so quickly that had the men not left soon as they did, all would have been sucked down in the swirl.

THE INO'S FATE.

The schooner Ino was not wrecked in the storm of the 30th. The Ino remained with the others until she could no longer be of service and then sailed for the supply station to the west of Point Barrow. While she was at the station, on the 8th, a sudden squall came up and she was thrown among the rocks and breakers near the anchorage. Her destruction was almost instantaneous. Four or five of her men got into a boat, which was immediately swamped. The waves and rocks together pounded the hull of the schooner to pieces so quickly that the men were all thrown into the water, where they struggled about as best they could. After ten minutes of daring and effective work all of the Ino's crew were on dry land.

The masters of the lost vessels have joined in signing testimonials tendering sincere thanks to Lieut. Emory of the United States steamer Thetis and Capt. Healey of the revenue cutter Bear.

VALUES AND OWNERS OF THE LOST WHALERS.

The best information this afternoon gives the values and owners of the lost vessels as follows: Bark Mary and Susan, I. E. Bartlett & Son, New Bedford, $30,000 to $35,000.

Bark Fleetwing, J. & W. R. Wings, New Bedford, $25,000.

Schooner Ino, H. R. Prank & Co., San Francisco; value about $12,000.

Schooner Jane Gray, Capt. Edward Kelley, Petersburg; valued at $13,000.

Bark Young Phoenix, owner unknown in San Francisco; value $20,000 to $25,000.

The insurance is not yet made known, but it is learned that there was $3000 on the Young Phoenix. The Young Phoenix had taken one while, which had been transferred to the tender before the disaster.

The fleet has rarely had a more unprofitable voyage. The report of the catch shows that the total catch amounted to twenty-four and one-half whales for over thirty vessels. All of the oil and whalebone taken during the cruise was shipped for San Francisco on the bark Tom Pope three weeks before the storm. The Pope is overdue now and it is feared that she is also lost.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.

Fine Displays and the City Overrun With Gamblers and Cheats.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 6.—The city has been full of people since Monday, attracted here by the state fair. Every street corner is taken up by fakirs and the city is filled with all kinds of gamblers and money seekers. The interior of the pavilion has been nicely decorated and presents an attractive appearance. The display of machinery is very fine. It surpasses all previous exhibits and is a very attractive feature to the strangers, who are present in great numbers.

Fine displays are made by several counties and exhibits of fruit and vegetables are very fine. The town is overrun with gamblers and cheats of all kinds, who appear to have the protection of police.

FRESNO COUNTY VINEYARDISTS.

A Public Address Urging That the Tariff on Raisins be Increased.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 6.—A public address has been published here, signed by 160 vineyardists of Fresno county, urging that the present tariff on raisins be not reduced but be increased to 3½ or 4 cents per pound.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—An effort will be made to raise the City of Chester as soon as the underwriters conclude their settlement of insurance.

Ah Lum, the Chinese sailor on the Oceanic, whose courageous conduct in recovering a little girl from drowning at the time of the collision, was much commented upon, was brought ashore on a writ of habeas corpus to-day, but at his own request the document was canceled and Lum was returned to the steamer. Ah Lum has received a small amount of money, contributed by admirers of his gallant deed.

Injured in an Elevator Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Geo. A. Butt, employed at the warehouse of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, met with a serious accident this morning. He had loaded the elevator with iron crates, one of which, projecting over the edge, came in contact with the ceiling as the elevator ascended. The crates were thrown together and the young man's head received severe injuries. It is feared by physicians that he will lose his sight, if not his life.

Mrs. Goldenson Claims Her Son is Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Rebecca Goldenson, mother of Alexander Goldenson, who is sentenced to be hanged September 14, applied to the probate court this morning to be appointed his guardian, on the ground that he is insane and incompetent to manage his own affairs or property. Judge Coffey issued a citation to Sheriff McManus and fixed Wednesday September 12 as the day on which to hear the petition.

No Scarcity of Vessels at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—There are at present more vessels in port than have been seen here at one time in years. There is scarcely an available berth except at the sea wall, and that is so stacked with grain as to make it well nigh impossible to discharge there. The steamer Columbia from Oregon, and the Santa Cruz from the Southern coast, each lost a whole day while waiting for room to land their grain.

Judgment for the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Judge Sabin today rendered judgment in favor of the United States in a suit brought by the government to recover $3865 from Edward R. Smith, bondsman for Augustus Ash, who, while holding the position of United States marshal for Nevada from 1876 to 1880, appropriated to his own use $2368 of the public fund. The judgment included interest and costs.

Heavy Damage Suit Against Wells-Fargo.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—James E. S. Bernard, who was recently tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing a box of treasure from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s wagon at the Southern Pacific depot in this city to-day began suit against that company for $20,000 damages.

For a Dried Fruit Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A convention of producers and handlers of California dried fruits met here to-day and appointed a committee to formulate a plan of organization of a dried fruit union with probable agencies in all the dried fruit consuming centers of the United States.

Death of a Prominent Mormon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 6.—Gen. Horace S. Eldredge, superintendent of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution (Mormon), and who held many important territorial positions, died to-day, aged 72.

The Young Men's Institute.

STOCKTON, Sept. 6.—The fourth grand council of the Young Men's Institute, which closed its session here last night, will hold its next annual meeting at Oakland on the last Monday in August.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Arrivals—Steamer San Pedro, Tacoma. Clearances—Steamer Umatilla, Victoria; barkentine Malay, Port Townsend. Departure—Steamer Costa Rica, Nanaimo.

Cholera Epidemic at Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Mayor Pond today received a dispatch from Hong Kong, stating that cholera is epidemic at Hong Kong.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NORTHWESTERN NEWS

The Lumber Trust Reducing the Production of the Mills.

RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED MR. HUNT

The State Railway Commission and the O. R. & N. Road—M. E. Conference at Seattle—The Coming Territorial Convention.

TACOMA, Sept. 6.—Orders have been received from the San Francisco headquarters of the Pacific Coast Lumber Trust requiring all mills in the association to cut down to eight hours a day. The reason assigned is that the demand from Southern California has fallen off. The real purpose is to keep up prices, for the local demand is still far in excess of the supply. Members of the trust refuse to sell to local dealers except in ship load lots and will not sell at all to ship owners for coastwise trade. The price of logs has been reduced from $7 50 to $5 50 on the same plea. The mills in the trust in the territory are those at Tacoma, Porte Blakeley, Madison, Discovery, Gamble, Hadlock and Utsalady on Puget sound and the Gray's Harbor Mills. Several large new mills are being built here by wealthy companies outside of the trust, one of which, the Pacific mill, starts up with 125,000 feet daily capacity next week. The ship Wm. McGilveray, chartered to load for Chili from this mill, has been on demurrage several days, and will so continue for three weeks at $100 a day. The city has been threatened with an ice famine for several days. A full supply is anticipated to-morrow.

The schooner Oscar and Hattie is preparing for another trip to the halibut banks, Alaska.

The democratic delegates from this city to Spokane Falls arrived here last evening after a very enjoyable trip. The train on its way down met one of the G. A. R. trains at Marlen's and the other near Eagle gorge. As the trains passed the returning delegates, they lustily cheered the G. A. R. boys.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

The Ordinance Granting Hunt's Road the Right of Way Asked for Passed.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 6.—Sergeant M. C. Gustin, Second cavalry, who carried off the honors at the Vancouver department rifle contest last year, was not allowed to participate in this year's contest, and Corporal A. Dell got away with the medal. However, Gustin believes he can beat Dell's score and will challenge him to a match on his return to this post.

A large number of citizens gathered at the council chamber last night to hear the arguments for and against the proposed ordinance granting a franchise to Hunt's road through the city as located. A determined effort was made to postpone the matter for a week, but to no effect, and the ordinance was passed with only one dissenting vote. The matter of repealing the ordinance granting right way to the W. W. & C. railroad through all the streets of the northern part of the city, passed several years ago, has been taken up. The O. R. & N. Co. obtained this right of way by purchase of the above road, and it was the fear that the O. R. & N. Co. would take advantage of this right to head off Hunt's road that caused the board of trade so much anxiety. The council decided to give the O. R. & N. Co. a notice of six months before depriving them of the right of way, in order that the company might occupy any of the streets if it so desires, there being an impression here that perhaps, on account of Hunt's depot being located in the heart of the city, the O. R. & N. may take a notion to move their depot nearer town.

FROM SALEM.

The Railroad Commission and the O. R. & N. Co.—News Items.

SALEM, Sept. 6.—The railroad commission has forwarded a letter to W. H. Holcomb, manager of the O. R. & N. Co., announcing that on Monday, the 10th inst., the board will hold a session in Salem for the purpose of considering the propriety of recommending a reduction of freight rates on that company's lines in Oregon. Mr. Holcomb is invited to be present in person or by attorney, or to represent the interests of the company by a written statement.

Three insane persons were placed in the asylum to-day. They were Wm. Smith, brought down from Douglas county, where he has resided continually for thirteen years. He showed signs of insanity three years ago, and has grown steadily worse ever since. The other two were O. E. Connelly, Wasco county, and Mrs. W. J. Robertson, of Clackamas, Or.

The deaf mute school began its session for the coming year yesterday.

Miss May, daughter of Al Coolidge, the well known Silverton capitalist, was married last night to J. F. Evans, of Silverton.

Col. P. C. Smith has issued orders for the muster and inspection of the various companies of the Second regiment.

Grand Master Jacob Mayer of the Masonic order has granted a dispensation for the organization of the Nasburg Masonic lodge at Heltz, Umatilla county. The officers are John H. Irvine, worshipful master; A. E. Renwick, senior warden; J. E. Prouty, junior warden.

FROM SEATTLE.

Methodist Episcopal Conference for the Puget Sound District—Notes.

SEATTLE, Sept. 6.—The Methodist Episcopal conference for Puget sound district held its first session in this city to-day, Bishop Ninde presiding. On roll call twenty-five members were found to be present and five probationers. Rev. A. J. Hanson was appointed secretary, Rev. J. Tennant assistant, Rev. W. F. Brooks treasurer, Rev. E. J. Moore assistant.

The report of the Methodist Book Concern was read, showing a profit for the year of $254,000, and notice was given of a dividend of $100,000 being declared for distribution among the various conferences.

Among the visitors at the conference were Rev. J. D. Knox of Kansas, Rev. Sanson of Wisconsin, and Rev. C. J. Larson of the Oregon conference.

The city council will to-morrow night probably extend the fire limits. During the past month buildings in the prescribed district have been speedily rushed, especially during the past week, a start being made on a large number of buildings so to avoid the provisions of the proposed law.

FROM ELLENSBURG, W. T.

Preparing for the Republican Territorial Convention—Notes.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Sept. 6.—The ladies of Ellensburg have been busily engaged to-day decorating the hall for the republican convention. A car load of evergreens and a large amount of bunting has been used, and the hall presents a fine appearance. A number of delegates are expected Saturday and Sunday in special cars. About 400 strangers are anticipated.

A great deal of wheat is being marketed here, the prevailing price being 67 cents. Buyers are here from Seattle and Tacoma.

Heavy consignments of freight to the Conconully mines are going out from Ellensburg daily, and trade with the mines and the Big Bend is very active.

Items from Astoria.

ASTORIA, Sept. 6.—The office and headquarters of the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation Company will be transferred from Capt. J. D. Gray's dock to the eastern end of Capt. George Flavel's dock. Capt. Gray has resigned the agency of the company.

The collier Jeannie has been chartered by the Alaska Commercial Company to go to Kariuk, Alaska. Pilot Doeg takes her to sea to-morrow.

J. F. Kindred of Fort Stevens to-day filed the plat of a new town lying between the military reservation at Fort Stevens and the site chosen for the new life saving station. He thinks he will name it Cornersville.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 6.—The farm residence and barn of Mark Hulburt were burned near this city yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from sparks from the roof and destroyed both buildings with their contents, including a wheat binder and twenty tons of hay. Loss $2600, insurance $1400.

Fort Townsend Notes.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 6.—Lewis, the defaulting cashier of the Port Townsend Electric Light Company, was seen in Victoria to-day, where he has a sister for the previous winter. He disappeared from here on Sunday, taking about $600, and went to Victoria with a woman of ill-repute.

Perry Bayne, the deputy sheriff of [illegible] county who so mysteriously disappeared from Gilman six weeks ago and was supposed to have been foully dealt with, has been in Port Townsend this week. Several people recognized him and who questioned he would not give any satisfactory answer.

Delegate Voorhees at Colfax.

COLFAX, W. T., Sept. 6.—Hon. C. S. Voorhees arrived this evening from Spokane Falls. He was greeted by a large crowd of citizens, who welcomed him home with music, fireworks and bonfires. A short address of welcome was made from the Thielsen house balcony by S. J. Chadwick, and responded to in brief by Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees opens the political campaign in the territory at Endicott, this county, on next Monday. He speaks at Colfax on Thursday evening. He will make a vigorous canvass of the territory.

A New Daily at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 6.—A new republican morning daily paper will be issued here to-morrow. Guy X. Pratt, of the Butte *Inter-Mountain*, will be the editor. The backers are unknown, but it is generally understood to be a small faction that is dissatisfied with the policy of the Fiske of the afternoon paper, the *Herald*, which is lukewarm in its support of Harrison.

Large Crowds and Poor Races at Spokane.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 6.—Large crowds and poor races characterized the fourth day of the Washington and Idaho meeting.

Blonde, a two-year-old from Walla Walla, defeated several other youngsters of the same age in straight heats; best time, 2:25.

Bondo won the half-mile heats and Repartte captured the two-mile dash.

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

Testimony Being Taken Before the Pilot Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—At the examination into the City of Chester disaster, to-day before the pilot commissioners Capt. Erskine of the steamer St. Paul testified that he would not bring his ship in to port in a fog, especially if a flood tide was running, and if he could not see more than 200 yards ahead.

Capt. Ferdinand Westall of the United States coast survey and John F. Freeman, marine inspector, testified to the same effect.

Capt. E. N. Freeman, port inspector of pilots, thought it would take the Oceanic five minutes to stop and back after sighting the Chester.

Commodore Nicholl Ludlow, United States navy, said he did not consider it prudent to bring a ship like the Oceanic in in foggy weather.

After some further testimony court adjourned.

THE CYCLONE IN CUBA.

It Was Terribly Destructive to Life and Property.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The cyclone of Tuesday last was terribly destructive to both life and property. The gunboat Leal had, lying at Batabano, foundered in the storm and nine of her crew, including the commander, were drowned. Advices from Sagua are that fifty persons lost their lives there, while the damage done to dwellings and warehouses in the city, to vessels in the harbor and to the wharves is very great. The village of Puebla Nuevo, in the neighborhood of Sagua, is literally wiped out. The telegraph wires are badly broken, and no news from other parts of the island has been received.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Charter Oak Park Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The weather was chilly and the attendance good. The 2:27 class; trotters purse $300—Golden Rod first, Beauty Bright second, Darkness third, Barefoot fourth; best time, 2:22¾.

2:18 class, trotters, purse $1,500—J. B. Richardson first, Governor Hill second, Charley Hogan third, Debarry fourth; best time, 2:17¾.

2:20 pacers, value $4800—Emma Wilson, Monarch second. Race postponed on account of darkness.

The 2:24 trot went over.

Detroit Races.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—At the meeting of the National Association of trotting horse breeders, to-day there was a good crowd and the weather was pleasant.

Three-year-olds, Cadillac stakes—Clanmore first, Trapesse second, Lady Ida third, Wild Rime fourth; best time 2:37¾.

In the Wilkes-Patron race for a purse of $2500, Patron won the first two heats, but Prince Wilkes had things practically his own way in the three last heats and won; best time, 2:15½.

Four-year-old special stake—Eminence won, Sally Cossack second; best time, 2:22½.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The weather was chilly and the track in excellent condition.

One mile—Sam Harper won, Niagara second, Grimaldi third; time, 1:42.

Five furlongs—Champagne Charley won, Minnie Palmer second, Tenny third; time, 1:01 2-5.

One mile and three-quarters—Peg Woffington won.

One and three-sixteenth miles—Firenzi won, Lelaz second, Terra Cotta third; time, 2:02 3-5.

One and one-eighth miles—Frank Ward won, Oriflamme second, Lela May third; time, 1:56 3-5.

Seven-eighths mile on turf—Laffite won in 1:29 1-5, Estrella second, Drake third.

Baseball.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Krock's delivery was hit hard to-day, and the fielding errors of the Chicago team were very damaging. Score: Detroit 5, Chicago 2. Batteries, Krock and Farrell, and Getzein and Wells. Umpire, Lynch. Anson has released Borchers, the California pitcher. It is not known yet what Borchers will do.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Work of the home team to-day was very effective generally and Pittsburg was defeated quite easily. Score: Indianapolis 8, Pittsburg 1. Batteries; Burdick and Daily, and Stafly and Miller. Umpire, Kerits.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—Cleveland 8, Cincinnati 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Athletics 4, Kansas City 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 2.

CABLE NOTES.

Fight With Arab Slave Holders.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The African lakes expedition under command of Capt. Lugard, had a fight with Arab slave dealers in the Nympi district on June 16. A European attached to the expedition and several black allies were killed and Capt. Lugard was wounded. The Arab losses are unknown. It is believed the Arabs have retained their position.

Revolt Reported in Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The *Novoe Vremya* has a dispatch to the effect that the Northern Afghans have revolted and proclaimed Ispak Khan ameer. A battle has taken place, the result of which is not known. The paper believes civil war will complicate Abdurahman Khan's relations with his neighbors, unless it be promptly suppressed and doubts if this can be accomplished.

Excitement at Zanzibar.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Zanzibar says: The chief director of the German company was fired upon and forcibly prevented from landing at Pangain on Wednesday. He returned to Zanzibar for armed assistance, which was granted by the sultan. Great excitement prevails.

The Police Charge a Crowd in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—On the occasion of the trial of Redmond at Arthurstown the police charged a crowd of people assembled outside the court. The police clubbed the people with their rifles and dispersed them violently. Many were seriously injured.

DeLesseps and the Panama Canal.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—De Lesseps read a paper at a meeting of the British Association, at Bath. He said he was confident that ten locks of the Panama canal would be completed by 1890.

Earthquake in Mexico.

MEXICO, Sept. 7.—There was an earthquake at 9 o'clock Thursday night. Houses were swayed and walls cracked. It was preceded by high winds and a dust storm.

American Burglars Extradited.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Billy Parker and Frank Buck, American burglars, have been extradited to Germany on a charge of robbing a jewelry house at Munich.

Explosive Strike.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Twelve hundred fireworks at Bolton have struck. It is suspected that the [illegible]

THE FIELD OF POLITICS

Strong Platforms Adopted at St. Paul and Denver.

RANDALL COMES TO GROVER'S AID.

Ballot Boxes Stolen in Arkansas—Democratic Demagogy—Gov. Hill's Opponents—The Letters of Acceptance.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—The platform submitted to the republican state convention this morning indorses the national ticket and points with pride to the results achieved under the state high license law; declares uncompromisingly in favor of American protection but adheres to the repeated declarations of state and national platforms in favor of modification, readjustment and reduction of the tariff; reiterates the views of the republican presidents, Garfield and Arthur, upon the same subject, as well as the recommendation of the commission appointed under the last republican administration; declares these reductions should be made with care not to injure existing treaties by putting on the free list articles of prime necessity which enter into the ordinary consumption of the people; favors civil service; demands the enforcement of the interstate commerce law; denounces the attempt of the democrats to force the senate into the ratification of the fisheries treaty; denounces Cleveland's foreign policy as vacillating; declares the delay in the admission of Dakota selfish and dishonest; favors the liberal treatment of war veterans; declares hostility to trusts; recommends the Australian system of voting; demands the revision of the immigration and naturalization laws and the stricter enforcement of the contract labor law; welcomes those disfranchised in the South on account of race to homes in Minnesota; and sympathizes with the Irish home rule movement.

General Barnett presented a minority report.

The platform as read was adopted. The convention then proceeded to the election of a state ticket.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court James Gilfillan and Associate Justice L. W. Collins were renominated by acclamation.

Three candidates for governor—Schoffer, McGill and Merriam—were put in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 443; necessary to a choice, 225; Clement 8, Gilman 17, Schoffer 116, McGill 149, Merriam 158. The second ballot was an informal one and resulted as follows: Necessary to a choice, 224; Clement 8, Gilman 17, Schoffer 116, McGill 145, Merriam 147.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

They Complete Their Ticket and Adopt a Strong Platform.

DENVER, Sept. 6.—The republican state convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning and nominated W. A. Bristol for state treasurer on the third ballot, and Capt. Jones Rice for secretary of state by acclamation.

Louis B. Schwambeck, was nominated for state auditor on the second ballot.

B. W. Jones was nominated for attorney general, Prof. Fred Dick for superintendent of public instruction. For judges supreme court—Long term, Charles D. Hoyt; short term, Victor A. Elliott. Presidential electors—David Moore of Denver. — Ogilston of Clear Creek county, and James Gallow of Montrose.

The platform reaffirms the principles of the republican party, indorses the action of the national convention and pledges the Colorado electors for Harrison and Morton; favors pensions to sailors and soldiers of the late war and advocates the enactment of laws for the protection of the laboring classes; declares against the importation of Chinese and all contract labor, and denounces the present administration for failure to enact laws for the just protection of the laboring men of this country; approves the action of the republican senators and congressmen in rejecting the fisheries treaty; denounces the president's message of August 23, and asserts it is a confession that his administration has been grossly negligent in not protecting American fishermen. It demands free and unlimited coinage of silver; favors stringent railroad legislation within the state and seeks all proper means to induce congress to make the necessary appropriation for the establishment of reservoirs in the West for the storage of water for irrigation purposes.

THE ARKANSAS PLAN.

Ballot Boxes Stolen From the County Clerk's Office and a Riot Imminent.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—A special from Little Rock, Ark., says a big sensation has been created by the stealing of ten ballot boxes from the office of the county clerk. A safe was blown open to get them. The burglary was the work of experts. Excitement is running high, and hundreds of negroes are gathering about the clerk's office. A riot is imminent. A ballot box from one of the townships, while being taken to the county seat, was stolen by a gang of masked men.

A BLOODY AFFRAY AT FORREST CITY.

FORREST CITY, Ark., Sept. 6.—A bloody affray over an attempt to steal a ballot box by negroes occurred at the election to-day. The negroes finding the white men on guard fired a volley of shot. The fire was returned by the whites, but without effect. The wounded are: John McMath, fatally shot in the temple; J. B. Kinton, Jas. Jones, Robert Ragsdale, J. Massy, Geo. Williams and R. F. Hood.

TRICKY DEMAGOGY.

Such is Sherman's Characterization of Democratic Course on the Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Senator Sherman said to-day that the proceedings on the Chinese bill in the senate were utterly disgraceful and that the democrats asked him to make a motion to refer the bill to the committee on foreign affairs, but he declined to do it. While he plainly said the whole proceeding was the work of tricky demagogy and degradation of the office of the president, he would not put his party and himself in the false position of seeming to oppose the measure. The democrats were disappointed at the position taken by Sherman, as they hoped he would fix the responsibility of delay upon the republicans by moving to refer it to the committee on foreign affairs. He said the good faith of the senate and country would be violated if the bill was passed in such hot haste. He thought the dignity of the senate would be outraged by action on the bill before word had been received as to whether China would ratify the treaty.

RANDALL TO THE RESCUE.

He is Assisting Cleveland to Write his Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A very important piece of campaign news has been revealed by ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of New York. This well-known ex-congressman said he learned from a very reliable source, one that he did not doubt, that Sam Randall was now busy assisting Cleveland to draft his letter of acceptance. Burleigh said: I have such confidence in my authority that I am perfectly willing for you to quote me and in the most emphatic manner. My information is that the president has at last consented to hedge and modify, if possible, his strong advocacy of the Mills bill.

AGAINST GOV. HILL.

A Meeting of His Opponents to be Held This Evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The political opponents of Gov. Hill propose to hold a meeting on Friday evening, at Cooper union, where addresses will be made by those who do not favor his candidacy for election. The Reform club met last evening and discussed for two hours the duty of the club regarding the renomination of Gov. Hill. Final resolutions were adopted condemning the governor's administration.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Both Harrison's and Cleveland's About Ready for Publication.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance is finished, and will be given to the public in a few days. Cleveland has also drafted his letter, and it will be printed in less than two weeks.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—The republicans of Indianapolis held a great outdoor demonstration to-night, the occasion being the return of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, the republican candidate for governor [illegible] meeting of the gubernatorial campaign. It is estimated that fully 30,000 persons witnessed the parade. When the head of the column reached the reviewing stand occupied by Gen. Harrison, Gov. Porter and Gen. Hovey. A heavy cheer went up from the multitude and was carried all the way down the line. The column was fifty minutes in passing the reviewing stand and it is estimated from 3000 to 10,000 men were in line. The column marched to Tomlinson's hall where it broke ranks to participate in the mass meeting. Gen. Hovey and Ex-Gov. Porter addressed the audience briefly discussing the issues of the campaign.

New Hampshire Democrats.

CONCORD, Sept. 6.—The democratic state convention met this morning. S. W. Dow was chosen chairman. Charles Amsden and John Hasty were placed in nomination for governor. The committee on resolutions then made a report.

After the reading and adoption of the platform, Charles Amsden was nominated for governor.

The platform declares in favor of tariff reform, free raw materials and regulation of the liquor traffic in the manner found successful in other states; expresses sympathy with Ireland and charges the republican party with being a syndicate of political speculators, whose only purpose is to protect the great monopolies and trusts.

After election of presidential electors the convention adjourned.

Official Rejection of the Chinese Treaty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "It may be authoritatively stated that the rejection of the Chinese treaty was officially received at the White house from Pekin during the meeting of the cabinet Thursday afternoon."

New Mexico Republicans.

SOCORRO, N. M., Sept. 7.—At the republican Territorial convention held here to-day Hon. Miguel E. Otero was nominated for delegate to congress. Otero was delegate from this territory in 1879 and 1880.

South Carolina Democrats.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7.—At the democratic state convention to-day, J. P. Richardson and W. L. Mandlin, the present incumbents, were nominated for governor and lieutenant-governor.

Minnesota Republicans.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—The republicans nominated W. R. Merrison for governor this afternoon. A. F. Rice was nominated for lieutenant governor, and Hans Matson for secretary of state.

Candidate Thurman Takes a Stroll.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Judge Thurman, shortly before noon to-day emerged from the Fifth Avenue hotel and strolled along the avenue with his son. He looked remarkably well.

Blaine to Meet the National Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Blaine will come here some day next week to meet the national committee.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

The General Outlook Favorable for the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—Chairman Charles L. Jewett of the democratic state committee returned to-day from New York, whither he had gone to arrange his list of campaign speakers. He says that all the distinguished democratic orators decline to participate in the struggle in this state, and that those services of such of them as may be available in the presence of a prolonged session of congress will be accepted. If congress continues long in session the Northern democrats will be obliged to hasten home to care for their personal interests. In that event the visiting democratic orators would be almost all Southerners. The experiment of having the reconstructed teach the lessons a political duty to a patriotic state like Indiana is an experiment Jewett would rather avoid than undertake to enjoy. He is, therefore, hoping that congress will soon adjourn.

Jewett's return was hastened by a meeting of the democratic committee, which has held two prolonged sessions to-day, the work being confined to receiving reports the bringing up the details of campaign work. In their public expressions and members assert that things look well, and that they will surely carry the state, but to democrats their reports are such that they excite no enthusiasm. The committeemen claim the democrats will regain the First, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth congressional districts, now represented respectively by Hovey, Johnston, Steele and White. All these districts are largely democratic under the infamous gerrymander, but as the people have heretofore united in rebuking that effort to disfranchise them the republicans expect the result this year to be as usual.

John E. Lamb of Terre Haute is the political protege of Senator Dan Voorhees. He represented his district in congress a few years ago, and was subsequently district attorney for Indiana, being one of the unfortunates who undertook to run for office when President Cleveland was calling to it the mugwumps and practicing at civil service reform. Lamb is now in New York, and he threw a bomb into the meeting of the state committee here to-day by appearing in an interview in which he said the recent poll of the state showed that Harrison would have a good majority. Lamb said the poll had been taken quietly, cautiously and thoroughly, and that its conclusions were irresistible. It not only showed a good majority for Harrison at present, but also that he was gaining ground. There is nothing in Lamb's statement that was not known to republicans, but the forcible expression he gives to his views has annoyed his party friends here a great deal. Owing to Lamb's peculiarly intimate relations with Senator Voorhees and the latter's recent confessions of weakness on the part of the democrats, Lamb's interview is regarded as indicating a breach in the democratic party in this state which will result in the virtual abandonment of the campaign.

A MILLS BILL BOOMERANG.

The Free Traders Responsible for the Formation of the Cotton Bagging Combine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The republicans about the capitol are having a little quiet enjoyment to-day over the discomfiture of the democrats at the cotton bagging combine. The declaration which Benjamin Grats of St. Louis, originator of the combine, made in New Orleans yesterday, that what the cotton bagging manufacturers are now doing was made possible by the Mills bill; his explanation, that reducing the duty on jute would render cotton bagging machinery useless, and that the owners of it desire to recoup themselves in advance this season for the loss they would sustain next, if the democrats should succeed this fall, and the anxiety of the democrats in congress, as shown by the bill introduced by Mr. Reagan in the senate to-day—all these combine to prove what the republicans have been asserting all along, that the ill effects of the Mills bill, whether it is ever passed or not, will be to increase the price of all those products on which they propose to make ruinous reductions.

The jute industry ought to be of great importance among the textile enterprises of this country. There is a great market for its products, but it requires expensive machinery and experience to make the coarse fabrics which it turns out. The manufacture of the products of jute and similar substances has never been sufficiently protected in this country to get much of a foothold against the sharp competition which they meet with from abroad. The great establishments there, more especially in Scotland, with cheap labor and long experience are able to produce cotton bagging especially at very low prices. It is not to be expected that they would sell to American consumers at low prices when they once obtained undisputed possession of our markets and the removal of all protection had destroyed the possibility of the revival of any competition. The present duty on cotton bagging, valued at 7 cents or less per square yard, is 1½ cents per pound; if it is valued at over 7 cents per square yard it is 2 cents per pound. The Mills bill places it on the free list on the supposition that the removal of the duty on the raw material would compensate American manufacturers for the loss to which they would be subjected by the abolition of duty.

Of course, the excuse given does not warrant such a combine as Mr. Grats has organized and is managing, and the republicans will assist the democrats to do anything that is proper and constitutional and expedient to weaken and break it up. But it will not, at the command of the South or the democratic party, repeal the duty on the material of jute nor does [illegible] the small probability that the democratic party

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

The Entire State of Florida Suffering from the Quarantine.

A PENNSYLVANIA MINE ON FIRE.

Mysterious Double Murder—An Ex-Confederate's Gratitude—California Tariffs—Lester Wallack's Death—Sporting Notes—Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A refugee from Gainesville, Fla., makes the following statement: While Jacksonville alone, of the hundred Florida towns, is battling with the epidemic of yellow fever the whole state is suffering almost as badly from the isolation of quarantine and the consequent stagnation of business, and the cost to her citizens will reach into millions. The first few days presented sights that made the bravest despondent. The first panic lasted about a week and carried off fully 30,000 people, flying without means and scarcely a change of clothing from the scourge. Every county has its own board of health, and quarantine officers are stationed at every point where any kind of road enters the county lines. No person can pass without a satisfactory bill of health. Some towns have as many as seven quarantine stations on the same line of road within one county's limits. Florida is a charming resort in winter time, but life among her fragrant groves is not as delectable now as then.

GLOOMY DAY IN JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 6.—This has been the gloomiest day of the epidemic. The death roll has been unexpectedly large and many usually cheerful faces look stern and many stout hearts feel faint. The number of new cases reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this evening was forty-six; deaths reported for the same time ten.

SAD FATE OF A WOMAN AND FIVE CHILDREN.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Sept. 6.—A letter received from the small town of Bayard, Fla., says there have just been discovered the putrifying bodies of a woman and five children in a supposed vacant house. It is believed they are yellow fever refugees. No one dares approach the house to bury them.

YELLOW FEVER BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Mayor Hewitt presented an appeal to the public to-day for aid for the yellow fever sufferers of Jacksonville, Florida.

A BURNING MINE.

A Serious Fire Raging in the Baltimore Colliery, Near Hazleton, Pa.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 6.—A serious mine fire is in progress five miles north of this place, at the Baltimore colliery, operated by the Pardee brothers. A portion of the workings know as the counter chute, on the inside of the slope, which was abandoned over a year ago, was ignited yesterday. It was impossible to get close to the fire. It was decided to-day to adopt the plan of draining the mine, and to this end a stream of water was turned into the workings, should this be successful the fire will not spread to the other adjoining workings of this section, which are all connected and honeycomb the entire distance. It is impossible to get within half a mile of the fire on the inside of the slope, and the water running from the fire at that distance is at a boiling point.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Bodies of Two Men Discovered by Cowboys in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 6.—Details of the atrocious murder of two men on the cattle trail at a point of Rock's corral Carbon county, has been received here. In July last a party of three Texans passed over the trail from Rock creek toward Big Horn basin. They returned on the same trail in about two weeks and nothing more was seen of them until last week, when the bodies of two men were found by cowboys on the Hay ranch outfit. One of the men had been killed with an ax and the other had been shot in the head with a shotgun. The murder was evidently committed while the men were in bed, both bodies being stirred in underclothing. Both bodies were wrapped in bed quilts and hidden in a deep gulch and covered with sage brush and willows.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

An Ex-Confederate Devises Half a Million to His One-Time Nurse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Mary Moore, who keeps a boarding-house in Brooklyn, received a letter from New Orleans, La., on last Monday, announcing the death of Henry C. Willett in that city and informing her that he had devised to her by his will $500,000. Mrs. Moore is the daughter of a farmer who lived during the war near Morristown, Pa. While the great battle was raging the farmer's barn was used as a hospital. On the third day of the battle Lieut. Henry C. Willett, a Confederate officer, was sent to the barn-hospital with a shattered arm, and Miss Miller, now Mrs. Moore, dressed his wound. After his recovery he proposed marriage to her, but she refused him. Then they parted, but not before the young lady had given the lieutenant a lock of her hair.

A COMMODITY TARIFF.

Charges That California Shippers Are Allowed to Dictate Low Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A morning paper declares that the Pacific coast shippers, the patrons of the Southern Pacific, have been allowed to designate points in the West from which they will put certain commodities and dictate low rates on these commodities for shipments to San Francisco. At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Association yesterday it was decided that wherever it is decided to add any point to the benefit of commodity tariff to the Pacific coast notice must be at once given to Chairman Reeds of the Transcontinental Association for ratification.

LESTER WALLACK DEAD.

He Is Seized With Apoplectic Fits, Which Prove Fatal.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—Lester Wallack, theatrical manager, died this morning. Yesterday he was working, and without the slightest warning was stricken with apoplexy, and remained unconscious till he died. During the day Wallack was seized with eighteen or twenty convulsions, some very severe. The doctors were amazed at the manner in which he pulled through them all and saw that nothing but his iron constitution kept him alive. Telegrams of condolence are pouring in from all parts of the country.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

A New York Paper Declares the Business to Be a Systematic One.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—An evening paper declares that a gang of robbers is systematically robbing the mails between New York and the West. All efforts to trace the loss of the many thousand dollars already taken have proved fruitless. The officials of the post-office department are anxiously expecting a heavy haul to be made one of these days by people who appear to be experts.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

A Valuable Cargo of Merchandise Almost Entirely Lost.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 6.—On the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road yesterday two freight trains collided six miles from this city, both running at a high speed. Both crews jumped. Each train was loaded with merchandise, and nearly the entire cargo was lost. The damage was $100,000.

STEAM THRESHER EXPLODES

With Fatal Effect to a Number of the Crew.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 6.—By the explosion of a steam thresher William A. Bennett was instantly killed and two other men were terribly scalded and bruised and will die. Five other employes are bruised and scalded, but none seriously.

Tendered His Resignation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—G. M. Blanchard to-day tendered his resignation as chairman of the Central Traffic Association. He announced to the managers as a reason that he had been unsuccessful in maintaining harmony owing to the independent course pursued by some of the roads. Upon the solicitation of the managers Mr. Blanchard agreed to defer [illegible] until January 1.

A [illegible] of eight has been appointed to revise the organization of the Central Traffic Association, with a view to reducing office expenses and bringing outside lines into the organization.

HOW THE LABORINGMEN STAND.

Knight of Labor Litchman's Letter Indorsed by His Fellows in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—The letter of Charles S. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, to Chairman M. S. Quay, coming out squarely for Harrison, Morton and protection, has created a furor of comment in this Knight of Labor stronghold. Eccles Robinson, editor of the *Commoner and Glassworker*, said this evening:

"I tell you Mr. Litchman has sounded the true note. He hit the nail squarely on the head. The issue, as he says, is between the American system, as represented by the republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and build for them the market and wages of our country, and the British system, as represented by the democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our markets to the production of foreign factories and foreign labor."

Master Workman Evans said: "Litchman has sounded the keynote for the workingmen."

Thomas B. Talford editor of the *National Labor Tribune*, the old stand-by labor paper, said Litchman had done just what any honest workingman ought to do.

Ex-General Secretary Robert D. Layton, who is a candidate for Litchman's position at the next meeting of the general assembly, while find ng no fault with Litchman's sentiments, thought he ought to have resigned before writing the letter. He added: "I will say this for Mr. Litchman, who is the silver tongued mechanic of America, any party is fortunate that can secure his services in the coming campaign."

Democratic workingmen generally approve of Litchman's determination to fight free trade, but think he made a mistake in writing the letter before his resignation in order to make it appear that he spoke for the Knights of Labor as a body. All admit that Litchman will be a great accession to the republican party.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMILTON.

Charges to be Preferred Against Him by the Citizens' Association.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 6.—The executive committee of the Citizens' Association this morning appointed a committee to prefer formal charges against and make a statement of the conduct of Surgeon-General Hamilton's connection with the yellow fever in Florida.

The Army of the Tennessee.

TOLEDO, Sept. 6.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee closed its business session to-day. The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; recording secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; corresponding secretary, Gen. A. Hickenlooper; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force.

The meeting next year will be held at Cincinnati.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was elected an honorary member.

Letters of regret were read from several eminent men who had been invited to attend, including Gen. Harrison, Col. Fred Grant, Gen. Rosecrans, Hon. Levi P. Morton and Secretary Fairchild.

American Minister's Residence Attacked.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.—It is hoped here that the immigration treaty with America will be ratified in a modified form. Discussion of the question has caused great excitement. A mob, incensed at the American minister's action, attacked the American official residence at Canton.

Seventy-five Cents on the Dollar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the creditors of James P. Lienett, tea merchant, to-day, his proposition to pay the creditors 75 cents on the dollar in six, twelve and eighteen months was accepted by the creditors present.

In Favor of the Exclusion Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the citizens' committee on Chinese immigration, held this afternoon, Gavett McEnnery reported that the passage of the Scott bill was all that the committee desired in the way of legislation.

The Republican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Senator Allison said this afternoon that the tariff bill would be reported to the full finance committee Wednesday next.

THE "OLD ROMAN."

The Announcement that he is to Speak Draws a Great Crowd.

HE IS OVERCOME BY ILLNESS,

And is Taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in a Carriage—His Indisposition is Only Temporary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Madison Square garden was covered by a mighty swarm of people to-night upon the occasion of the democracy reception to Allen G. Thurman, and when its holding capacity was exhausted served as a center to many thousands of people who were addressed by speakers upon stands at each corner of the building. The interior of the garden was profusely decorated with American colors. When the doors were opened a tremendous stream of people rushed in, tramping and pushing the 150 policemen present, who vainly tried to preserve order. In an incredibly brief space of time the southern gallery was packed and a few minutes later every seat in the northern galleries was filled. The crowds surged on to the main floor and every minute saw them packed closer and closer to the stout railing of the reserved inclosure, and every minute saw the remaining space for stand

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Silently there was heard a loud crackling as men mounted their chairs and looked over them with anxiety. Before a panic could be created, however, it was seen that the impatient crowd packed against the reserved seats inclosure had violently seized the railings, wrenched them from their fastenings and made a rush for the chairs of those who had risen to see what had caused the disturbance. No harm was suffered by anyone, however, excepting those who had lost their seats.

At 9 o'clock Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national campaign committee, appeared on the speakers' stand, cane in hand, and called for order. He at length made himself heard above the din, and called the meeting to order and presented Hon. Roswell P. Flower.

Mr. Flower made a short speech, touching principally upon the treasury surplus. Mr. Flower referred to Judge Thurman as "that scholar, that able and upright judge, that leader of the senate, and that incorruptible statesman."

Mr. Flower was still speaking the crowd in Madison Square entrance began to grow, drowning the voice of the speaker, as it announced the coming of Thurman. It made his way to the platform the cheers were redoubled. Bandannas were waved and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." At the same time there reached the platform Gov. D. B. Hill, who took a seat between Mayor Hewitt, Congressman McMillan, Patrick A. Collins, and Ex-Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey.

After resting in the form of a resolution was read and adopted. Flower, who had attempted to continue his speech, at once presented Thurman, saying:

"*Citizens*—I have the honor to introduce to you 'Old Roman,'" Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Thurman stepped forward to the speaker's stand and stood erect, wiping the perspiration from his face with the famed bandana. The wildest excitement followed. Everybody arose, shouting and waving flags were waved and the crowd shouted and cheered again, drowning into silence the strains of the band. The cheering continued for fully five minutes, even with a voice so feeble that only those within a few feet of him could tell exactly the motion of his lips that he was speaking, Thurman said:

"*Fairmen, Ladies and Gentlemen*—It had been told by the republican papers, since I was laid for a few days recently, that Allen G. Thurman is an old, half, decrepit and broken-down man. I do not know what I should reply to though I well know I am in no condition to speak to an immense audience such as However, I have stepped and I spoke, I am almost induced to make the effort. I beg leave, however, to withdraw any [illegible] upon the reception. [illegible] upon the assemblage, as a [illegible] at the hero of the evening was trying [illegible] to thank, he was unable to do so. Mayor Hewitt, Flower stepped forward, thanking Thurman by the arm and, assisting him back from the speaker's stand, almost fainting, and for a few minutes he was too sick to be removed from the [illegible]. When he recovered sufficiently Thurman was taken in a carriage to the eastern entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by Brice and Barnum, and Allen W. Thurman.

The judge was conducted to his room and attended by Dr. Goldthwaite, the hotel physician. The latter applied restoratives and was said that the distinguished jurist would be all right in an hour or two. Mr. Goldthwaite said the judge had been suffering with cholera morbus at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and he had advised his patient to expect himself by attending the big meeting, but Judge Thurman insisted upon going to Madison Square garden, notwithstanding the advice of his physician.

Thurman came out of Thurman's apartments in a little while, and though he was seriously worried, announced that he would be all right in a couple of days. In the sick room remained Mr. Allen W. Thurman, his son Allen G. Thurman, and the physician.

Thurman, while in Madison Square garden they were called for Gov. Hill, and when Mr. Thurman had gone he was presented. He then referred to Judge Thurman's sudden illness, saying it was an illness which had come upon him but an hour before. The speaker said he took great pleasure in announcing that the illness was not serious, and Judge Thurman would be able to go on with the work laid out for him in the campaign. He said:

"The democracy of New York welcomes the distinguished citizen of Ohio who has been made the standard bearers of our party in this contest, and who honors us upon this occasion by his presence, and we pledge to him and his able associate upon the ticket [illegible] Cleveland, the electoral vote of the Empire state. We welcome him not as a politician, but as a plain, honest, unassuming statesman, and as a democrat full of years and honors, who possesses the confidence and respect of all patriotic people. We shall win the coming contest, because we deserve to succeed. The democratic party was never more right than it is today. Clamor, misrepresentation, abuse, boldness and the impostures of fraud and patriotism may succeed for a time and obstruct our progress, but the sober thought of the people will surely prevail and the triumph will be as glorious and gratifying to the democracy as it will be disastrous to the enemies."

Mayor Green of New Jersey, then devoted his time to a tribute to Thurman, and next discussion of the tariff. He applied chiefly to a denial of the statement that a reduction of the tariff means free whisky.

A letter of regret from Senator Voorhees was read, and in it was this sentence: "Tell Thurman I love him and pray God to bless him."

Governor Blackburn of Kentucky next spoke. "For a while the republicans said we were cowards," said he, "but I beg my democratic friends tonight to look into the chamber of their consciences and say who are the cowards now. We have laid down the gage of battle down. The democratic party has passed a tax reduction bill and the republican senate dares not touch it. The republican senate thought they could defeat and win the sympathies of the American citizens by rejecting the fishery treaty, but they got a Rowland for an Oliver, and decided to reject that treaty on Tuesday, and on Thursday Cleveland said: 'Very well, then, you have rejected the treaty and converted to hostile methods. If war is forced under your decree, war it shall be. Then the legislation and I will carry out the decree.'"

Patrick A. Collins of Boston, and Jno. McSweeney of Ohio, followed with short speeches and the meeting was closed by local speakers.

JUDGE THURMAN SLEEPS PEACEFULLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—An associated press reporter called on Judge Thurman at 8 o'clock to-night and found him fast asleep and apparently enjoying a peaceful rest.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Allen W. Thurman sent this dispatch to his father at Columbus, last night: "If you see reports in the morning papers about my being sick don't be alarmed. It is only an old-fashioned case of cholera morbus and he is all right now."

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE.

Work Commenced on the New Hotel on Fifth and N.

Two Stores to be Built—Fight Over a Bill—Fell Over an Embankment—Who the Teachers Are—General Notes.

Work has been commenced on the new hotel building on the southwest corner of Fifth and N streets. The building will be sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, with a basement, and two stories in highth. Excavations for the basement are completed and brick for the foundation are being laid. Mr. Dickenbock stated yesterday that he could sell the corner where the hotel will stand for $7000, but he thinks he has a good business location, and intends holding on to it. He stated that two buildings will be put on the southeast corner of Sixth and N streets for stores. It would seem that this part of the city will soon present a lively appearance, and, for that matter, it does now. There is always a lot of people waiting for one of the street cars that meet at this point. It is understood that the Episcopal church would sell the ground on which their edifice and parsonage stand, and move to some place where there is less noise. The church was built at an early day, and then seemed a considerable distance out, but now it is surrounded by residences, and business houses are springing up all around, and the noise and bustle of business disturbs the services.

ROW ABOUT A BILL.

A row happened yesterday between Albert Johnson and a man named Daily over the settlement of a small bill. It seems that Daily filled his cistern out of Johnson's well, for which the latter charged Daily $2 08. Daily was slow about paying the bill, and Johnson put it in the hands of John Collins for collection. John proceeded to indite Daily one of those exasperating epistles for which he is so famous and Johnson took the letter to the postoffice. Johnson had gone but a few moments when Collins got information that the bill had been paid. Nevertheless, Johnson put the note in the postoffice, and Daily got it shortly afterwards. In a few moments he was looking for Johnson. He found him and proceeded to "thump" him. Johnson was looking for the city marshal at last accounts, and the case will be settled to-day in the recorder's court. Collins is not much on the spell, but when he writes a dunning letter it generally causes a fight or brings the cash.

FELL OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Wednesday night a man who gave his name as Louis Landroff fell over the embankment on Fifteenth street between I and H, and was very seriously injured. At first it was thought that the man's leg had been fractured, but it was found that he had fallen on his hip and sustained serious bruises. No bones were broken. An express wagon was secured and the man was removed to St. Vincent's hospital. Landroff stated that he had been working in the stone quarry east of here, and he had started out; there when he walked off the embankment. He had evidently been drinking. A cut has been partially made starting from I street on Fifteenth, nearly half way through to H. From H street it is a gradual upward slope to the bank of the cut, and a fence should have been constructed all along the bank to prevent accidents, as it is absolutely unsafe for children living in that vicinity, even in daytime.

THE TEACHERS.

Twenty-one teachers are engaged to take their places in the three schools on Monday, September 17th, excluding Holladay addition school. Following is a list of the principals and their assistants: City superintendent, Prof. W. A. Wetzell; principal of Central school and teacher of High school, Prof. W. F. Robinson; assistant teachers, Misses Mary E. Buxton, Ella A. Owen, Mary E. McBride, D. Esther Goodman, Mary E. Hamilton, Etta Beno, Anna Gray, Irene Powell and Carrie Ross. Stephens school, principal, Prof. G. A. Adams; assistants, Misses Lilie B. Davis, Marie Gantenbein, Anna B. Campbell, Evens Grenier Eugenia Craig. North Central, principal, Mrs. F. A. Alford; assistants, Misses Mila Hill, Kate Prideaux and Mrs. E. A. Sloan. Supernumerary, Miss Anna Kennedy.

NOTES.

Mr. F. M. Hamlin has returned from his trip to the Eastern states.

Rev. J. W. Sellwood is expected home about the 10th of October.

Mr. C. D. McClure's family are expected home from the East Portland camp to-day.

Miss Dolan, of this city, has been engaged to teach the school in district 45, near Lent's mill.

Officer William Morgan and family have returned from their trip in the mountains much refreshed.

County Surveyor Hurlburt leaves next Monday to examine the source of Bull Run. He has not yet gone, as has been stated.

Mrs. R. L. Hawthorne, who is in Paris, writes to Capt. F. H. West that she will return to East Portland some time in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Peaslee, who went to San Francisco some time ago, have lost their little boy, who died a few weeks since.

Track-laying on the Portland & Vancouver railroad has reached the long bridge, and the entire line will be completed by September 15.

Mrs. Felix Gilbert, living on the Section Line road, was found dead in her bed last week. She leaves a husband and several children.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Parrish of the east side left on yesterday's overland train for a month's visit with relatives and friends in San Francisco.

A Harrison and Morton club will be organized in Hall & Stott's building to-morrow night. A rousing meeting is expected. Over 100 have signed the call for the meeting.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PACK.

The Total Output of Salmon During 1888, Compared With That of 1887.

Under date of San Francisco, September 3, Delafield, Morgan, Kissell and Co. sends the following:

We are in receipt of advices to-day giving the total pack of salmon in British Columbia to August 29, as compared with the pack for 1887, as follows:

FRASER RIVER.	Season 1888.	Season 1887.
Ben Accord	3,500	8,000
Ladner & Co	2,500	2,000
B. C. Packing Co	2,500	6,000
Ewen & Co	6,000	12,000
Finley, Durham & Brodie	1,500	4,000
Delta Packing Co	2,700	10,000
E. W. Wadhams	3,000	7,000
Kanuk Packing Co	2,700	4,000
B. A. Packing Co	5,000	9,000
English & Co	2,500	5,000
Todd & Sons	7,000	9,000
Wellington	2,700	7,000
Total	41,500	82,000
SKEENA RIVER.		
B. A. F. Co	17,000	18,500
Inverness Canning Co	15,000	12,000
Windsor & Co	15,000	11,000
E. Cunningham	15,000	14,000
Balmoral	10,000	8,000
Total	72,000	68,000
RIVER'S INLET.		
River's Inlet Canning Co	11,000	9,000
Cowan & Shaw	8,000	4,000
Total	19,000	13,000
ALERT BAY.		
Alert Bay Canning Co	8,000	8,000

The above firm writes: "This information came to us from reliable parties, and you can depend upon the same being correct in every respect."

WILL CLEVELAND DO IT?

It is Said That He is Thinking of Adjourning Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—In a letter to the *World* from Long Beach, T. C. Crawford says: A prominent lawyer and politician said to me this afternoon: "I can give you a real sensation. Do you know that the president is seriously contemplating the adjournment of congress?"

"What authority has he to adjourn congress?"

"He has authority under the constitution in the event of disagreement on the subject of an adjournment between the two houses of congress. No president has exercised such power, because congress has never disagreed upon the subject. I tell you the president is seriously considering the way of getting rid of congress, so as to give him a chance to write another sensational message. He could say to congress: 'You have failed in your duty to reduce taxes, and your continued presence in Washington is a constant waste of time and money and an adjournment should therefore be made in deference to honest public opinion.'"

"But how could there be any difference of opinion between the two houses? The senate is now ready to adjourn upon very short notice if the house would only assume the responsibility of adopting a resolution of adjournment."

A Washington gentleman, who was present during this conversation, added: "The senate republicans would jump at the democratic proposition to adjourn. They would not dare to adjourn on their own motion without bringing in a tariff bill, for fear that it would give the president an opportunity to call them back again, and to publish at the same time a message to the country, saying that they had failed in their duty."

The lawyer here said: "That is easy enough to arrange. The way a disagreement on adjournment could be produced would be by introducing in the house a resolution of adjournment, with a preamble reciting as the reason or adjournment the alleged incompetency in congress to meet the issue of the day, and that a continuation of the session would be a waste of time. The republicans, of course, would not agree to that resolution. Then the president could, following this disagreement, exercise his authority and adjourn congress in a message to the people."

A VERY RICH CITY.

Pretty Portland on the Banks of the Romantic Willamette.

What a Correspondent Says of the Grandeur of the Lower Columbia—Beautiful Waterfalls Columns Like Castles Weird.

J. W. Hener, writing from Portland, Oregon, under date of August 16, to the Fond du Lac *Reporter*, pays this city the following handsome compliment:

In proportion to its size Portland is one of the richest cities in the world. The wealthy citizens have been lavish in the expenditure of money in improving and beautifying the surroundings of their homes. In this they have been aided by the mildness of the climate and the natural beauty of the city's situation. From the picturesque Willamette the city rises in a series of gradual elevations surmounted by lofty, wooded hills. The finer residences have extensive grounds, enriched with a luxuriance of trees, flowers and shubbery. The hedge is a valuable adjunct to landscape gardening in this country, and vines and ferns abound. The architecture of the city is substantial and the streets are clean and well paved. Portland is the gateway to the Willamette valley, one of the garden spots of the earth. Although portions of this beautiful valley have been settled for a long time, a great deal of it is still unoccupied. It is doubtful whether the world affords a more fertile district.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

The views from Portland are a constant source of delight. Yesterday evening I visited the City park, which, on account of its elevation is the best point of observation in the city. Stretching out from the base of the hill on either side of the broad, winding river lies the beautiful metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. In the background are the snowy crests of Mounts Hood, St. Helens, Adams and Jefferson. As the sun sinks behind the western hills the light clouds that overhang them are resplendent with the glory of the twilight. It is a scene to be remembered.

WONDERFUL PRODUCTIVENESS.

This is certainly a great country. Its productiveness is wonderful. A couple of plum trees here will produce more fruit than half a dozen families can use. Rose bushes twine and climb up to the roofs of houses and bloom until midwinter. Pears, peaches, apples and all kinds of berries grow to enormous size, and preserve their flavor as they grow. All kinds of grasses flourish, as also do the various cereals. The luxuriance of this country is the compensation given by nature to man for the labor of reducing it to cultivation. The productiveness of the soil is in proportion to the difficulty of denuding it of its timber.

UP THE COLUMBIA.

From Portland, a number of short trips may be taken. The most attractive of these is the trip up the Columbia river to The Dalles. I went up the river on the cars and returned the next day by steamer. From the cars only the north side of the river is seen, for its bold and lofty cliffs remind you that the train is passing under the shadow of other cliffs equally high. Along the road are a number of beautiful waterfalls, notably Oneonta, 600 feet high, and Multnomah, which measures 820 feet. The descent is so great that the water loses itself in spray before it reaches the rocks piled at the bottom of the mountain. Above, it is a silvery mountain stream; below, it is a glistening veil of flitting vapor.

The steamboat ride up or down the river affords a view of either bank, and is an unending revelation of scenic beauty. Take from the Hudson the pastoral beauty resulting from high cultivation, magnify to the greatest compass of your imagination everything that is wild, grand and picturesque and you have a passable conception of the Lower Columbia. The river in

ITS RESISTLESS PROGRESS

To the sea cuts directly across the Cascade mountains. In the course of ages it has worn itself a channel through crags and cliffs that rise to lofty heights, and overhang its surging waters with their frowning crests. At times a huge and perpendicular cliff rises before you like an adamantine giant resisting the invasion of his mountain domain by the presumptuous river. But the only result is to deflect the great current until it finds an easier conquest in some less forbidden hill. Here and there, the river bends so suddenly that you may imagine yourself in a mountain-girt lake, whose placid waters truthfully reflect the rocks and verdure of its rugged banks. And then you suddenly sweep, out into the broad channel again, and glide between great basaltic columns, looking like castles weird in form and colossal in size.

SPLENDID SCENERY.

Sometimes the scenery softens down from its austere grandeur, and you see through a gorge or valley pleasant vistas of wooded hills. On the Oregon side, whenever the rocky barrier breaks for a moment Mount Hood, her snowy raiment radiant with the sunshine, beams upon you in silent benediction. Now and then the banks assume the form of terraces, as regular, and as sharply outlined as if wrought by the hand of man. At the Cascades, the river is too rapid for navigation, and you make the portage by railroad to another boat. The whole trip up and down the river is a constant delight. I have seen the Hudson and the Upper Mississippi, and although each has its peculiar charm, the Columbia is grander than either.

Guida's Repentance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A London dispatch says: Guida, the novelist, has really become religious. It was rumored some time ago that she was verging toward repentance, and now it is learned that she spends her days in reading pious books and making long prayers.

Chloroformed and Robbed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Adelbert and Chauncey Austin, brothers, from Big Timber, Mont., were chloroformed while sleeping in a hotel which has a reputation for such things, and robbed of $250. The proprietress and her son were arrested on suspicion.

Encountered a Hurricane.

KEY WEST, Sept. 6.—The Mallorys steamer State of Texas arrived here to-day. She encountered a hurricane twenty miles off Tortugas, and had a bulkhead stove in by a heavy sea. Her cabin was gutted and her machinery disabled.

Comes a Killing Frost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Dispatches to the associated press from points in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Central New York state that killing frosts prevailed last night. The damage to crops will be heavy.

Cider Outlawed.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 6.—Judge Ney, under the Iowa prohibitory law has decided that a man cannot lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family.

Seener-Ripley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Henry D. Ripley, a grandson of Sidney Dillon, and Nellie H. Seeney, daughter of George I. Seeney, were married yesterday.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

Contrast Between the Resources of California and Oregon.

Interview With a New Settler from Southern California—He Describes the Rise and Fall of the Lower Coast Boom.

"Good morning, colonel. I see by the hotel register that you are from Southern California. How are times down that way?"

"See here, you are a newspaper reporter, are you not?"

"Yes, colonel, I belong to the class of workers that gather up the daily mental food for the minds of the multitude."

"Well please keep my name out of print, if you propose to interview me, or else I might be unkindly thought of in the booming country that have just vacated."

This conversation took place between an OREGONIAN reporter and a citizen of some note in Los Angeles and San Diego, who has come to Oregon to make it his future home. Agreeing to suppress the name of the gentleman, he continued as follows:

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION.

"I suppose you want to know why I left the once booming circus Southern belt, and came to live at the commercial capital of the North Pacific; and so I will frankly answer you. Production is the source of all wealth, and I have read in the dispatches for several years the reports of cargoes of wheat, lumber and fish that are shipped out from the Columbia, and although I knew nothing of the quantity sent away by rail, I concluded that it would be better for me to settle in a region where the means of prosperity are so honest and substantial, rather than longer reside where the main resources and dependence are altogether upon climate and the tenderfeet. The press of that vicinity is singularly reticent about the growth and capacity of any other region than their own, but the telegraph dispatches are ar biased."

"Then the exportations from that part of the country are not very extensive?"

"They export their limited productions, but do so in an unbusinesslike way. San Luis Obispo raises plenty of good beans, and ships them direct to Boston, where they are baked and then sent back to be sold and consumed in San Francisco. San Diego exports a modicum of wild honey and a little wool but most of the ships that unload at that port have to pay 50 cents a ton for sand, to ballast their empty ships when they put to sea again. Los Angeles ships its short, unscoured wool and rawhides direct to New York, and then freights back its woolen garments and footwear. I trust that Portland does not lose on its raw material that might be manufactured here by thus shipping it abroad over the earth for the benefit of middle men, only to be brought back and consumed by the original producers."

THE BOOM BOOM.

"Has there been any serious reaction in business in Southern California?"

"I think the unusual exodus of people from that region has been quite serious to a great many interests, including the hotels and suburban townsites. The street car lines have suffered as well as many house owners who built on the installment plan. The banks there have almost ceased loaning on real estate. They have good reason to hedge, as there are nine of them in Los Angeles and six at San Diego. However, as by the dispatches in THE OREGONIAN that two banks in the latter city have just consolidated. About two years ago there was such a tremendous influx of people from the East to those cities that they could not all be accommodated, and the real estate men therefore fell into the delusion that the entire back country would have to be cut up into town lots. But later, when some thirty thousand of those transient inhabitants, finding no employment and unable to subsist on climate alone, took their hasty departure, the effect was paralyzing. After this took place, fires, suicides, defalcations and business failures became frequent, although but few of them were publicly made known abroad. Los Angeles is hopeful of a revival the coming winter, and is doing a great deal to improve the streets and sidewalks and better the condition of that city."

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RAI ROADS MAKE CITIES.

San Diego still expects great things from its harbor, I presume?"

"Certainly. Its condition would indeed be hopeless without that illusion, but the age has passed when harbors alone make great cities. Railroads make them now. The city of Berlin, in Germany, has no harbor and yet its seaport, Bremen, cannot compare with it in commercial importance. It was the railroads that made Chicago, although its geographical situation at the head of Lake Michigan, compelled them to converge at that point. I am fully satisfied that the geographical situation of Portland, the railroads and the great Columbia river, will yet make of the Chicago of the Pacific coast."

"How do you compare the farming regions of Oregon to those of California?"

"My comparison is greatly in favor of Oregon, judging from what I observed on my leisurely trip up from San Diego. Nowhere in the San Joaquin or Sacramento valleys did I see such cultivated farms, orchards and substantial homes as are seen from the Rogue river valley up to the Willamette and down to this city. Speaking according to the age and times we live in, I can confidently assert that Oregon has not yet been discovered by the capitalists and developers of the swarming East; but when that discovery is made there will be an astonishing progress in development throughout the state. In view of the rush in railroad building, and the increasing overplus of population and wealth in the East I think this discovery will soon be made."

OUR GOOD LOOKS.

"How do you like the appearance of our flat footed people?"

"That is a strange question to ask me, but it touches upon just what I have been thinking over. All the way up through Oregon my attention was attracted by the healthy looking women, the cheerful red-cheeked girls, the strong young men and the gray headed but vigorous old men. Seeing this phenomenally healthy appearance of the inhabitants, I tried to study out the cause of it. I know that fruits raised by irrigation, with but any moisture of the heavens falling upon the leaves of the trees, lack in their nutrition and flavor. Such is but Dead Sea fruit, compared to that produced when the rainfall is natural. From this basis I concluded that the physical and mental growth of human beings must also be better from the same cause. No, I think that the quality of human production here is superior to that of the rainless regions, the same as are the vegetable growths."

"Do you conclude that our mental vigor is also stronger?"

"Well, the condition of the body, to a great extent, affects the condition of the mind. You know there are many persons who are just a little bit diseased bodily, and we must conclude that there are many likewise who are a trifle diseased in mind, although not strikingly noticeable at all times. I presume that a comparison of statistics of insanity in Oregon and California would prove my conclusion to be correct. At all events, California has the greatest number of insane asylums. Now you must excuse me, as I have much to take up my attention. You may say that I am here to stay."

On behalf of the state the reporter thanked him for his compliment to Oregon as the premium place for health and brains, and wished him all success.

A German View of the Mills Bill.

Illinois Staats Zeitung.

A swindling reform measure like the Mills protective tariff for the South would have no other effect, if it became a law, than to destroy a number of manufacturing industries in the North, to reduce in those which survive the wages of labor at least one-half, to drive hundreds of mechanics to farming and cattle raising, to increase the production of breadstuffs and meats, which the continent of Europe will not buy, to an enormous amount, and to lower the price of all agricultural products, and consequently impoverish the farmers as thoroughly as the peasants of Roumania are now impoverished by free trade.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Mexican Salve for cuts, burns and bruises. Acts like magic. Price 25 cents.

THE MELBOURNE FAIR.

A Correspondent's Interesting Description of the Grand Opening.

The Weather Reported Quite Cold—Attendance Estimated at 17,000—"God Save the Queen" by a Mammoth Choir.

Thomas B. Merry, the United States commissioner to the Melbourne international exposition, is writing some very interesting letters to the San Francisco press, under the *nom de plume* of "Ilwaco." In the San Francisco *Examiner* of September 3 he writes the following account of the grand opening of the exposition:

The great exposition opened on Wednesday last as advertised, and the attendance was not far from 17,000, of which 10,000 paid each a guinea. The morning dawned bright and before the hour of noon was reached the rain came splashing down in torrents and the great hall became as dark as the catacombs of the Nile. Mr. McCoppin was out in the parade with the governors of the several colonies and caught a frightful cold, for it was 12:48 when they reached the dais. The assistant commissioners, Messrs. Wheeler, Campbell, Miller and myself had been kindly seated in the west nave, half-way between the organ and the dais, so that we caught all the music and the greater portion of the speeches. Cowen rose in his little reviewing pilothouse as the procession reached the dais, Lady Loch leaning on her husband's arm and followed by Lord and Lady Carrington.

GRAND BURST OF HARMONY.

The magical baton was whisked through the air with a slow and graceful gesture, and such a burst of harmony I never heard before. There are 804 voices in the choir, and ninety-seven instruments in the orchestra, which had been under Mr. Cowen's tuition for just five weeks that day, and sang "Old Hundred" with the utmost precision and quartet. There were forty-eight violins in the orchestra, and all the bows moved together with almost military precision. The soprano singers were ranged on the left dressed in white, with blue sashes, and numbered 244. There were 187 altos, in white, with red sashes, ranged on the right. Above these, and nearer to the organ were 192 tenors, 100 baritones and 125 bases. The hymn over, Sir James McBain president of the exhibition committee, advanced to the front of the dais and read a prayer. The choir sang a hallelujah, composed for the occasion by Cowen, and then the executive committee presented an address and a gold key to Gov. Lock, who read a written reply in a strong and manly voice, thoroughly consistent with that brave and lovable gentleman's established reputation.

THE PROGRAMME.

"Australia," a cantata, written by H. J. King of this city, next followed, the solo parts being rendered by Miss Amy Sherwin Miss Christian, W. Otto Fischer and M. Ames Beaumont, who will be recollected as a favorite minstrel tenor at Maguire's opera house, twenty years ago. He is partially bind and about 47 years of age, but his voice has lost none of its sweetness since he first sang "I Started by the River Side." The cantata was very fair for its first production, and yet the people had been kept waiting too long a time, for there were many of them who had been seated there since 10 o'clock.

After a brief proclamation by the governor, declaring the exhibition opened in the name of the queen, the choir rose and sang "God Save the Queen;" and I think I might as well say I never heard that anthem sung before in all my life. Men who had kept their hats on during the cantata and some during the governor's speech, now lifted them up high in air and swung them about their heads as the mighty organ lent its vast diapason to the ecstatic outburst of nearly a thousand voices; and the grand echoes seemed to hover in the vaulted dome for minutes after the enraptured singers had taken their seats. The building

WAS WRETCHEDLY COLD.

And all the American delegation were sadly afflicted with influenza that not a mother's son of them attended the governor's banquet in the evening, at which I understand Sir Henry feels decidedly provoked. The truth of the matter is that Consul-General Morgan and Vice-Consul Smyth were confined to their rooms from Wednesday till Sunday. Mr. McCoppin has not yet able to speak above a whisper, and in consequence of the illness of Messrs. Campbell and Merry, there was no quorum at the regular meeting on Friday.

S. P. Lord went down from the exhibition to the station at 5:30 to go out home to St. Kilda, and saw a great crowd gathered about a body that had been hifted from under the wheels of an incoming train. It was his youngest son, aged 16 years, and the sad affair has cast a deep shadow over the little American colony in Melbourne, where the genial old man has been respected for nearly forty years. We are all going out in a body (except Assistant Companion Wheeler, who is absent on leave) to attend the funeral this afternoon.

OPENED TOO EARLY.

The truth of the matter is, the opening of the exhibition was set just one month too early. The winter climate of Eastern Australia is a treacherous one at best, and August is to them what March is to the Americans. You may rely upon a stormy afternoon if you see the sunshine before 11 A. M. at any time between July 15 and the 10th of September. In spite of all this, the American commissioners are enjoying themselves on the Australian metropolis. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Frank Capp gave an American dinner party to Commissioners McCoppin and Merry and their wives, at which twenty sat down and there was but one guest present of British nativity. The decorations were exquisite and the menu something hardly to be reproduced in America. On Sunday Mrs. Dugald McDougall gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Merry, which was quite as elegant, though the company was smaller. Mrs. J. R. McKenzie, formerly of the Bay City, has also been profuse in her hospitality to the Americans, as has been Mrs. J. K. Smyth, wife of the vice-consul. All these little episodes do much to enliven our seven months' visit here and render our stay a pleasant one. Still I feel a longing for the pine-clad hills of Oregon in this month, and shall only be too glad when I hear the cry of "let go the stern line" and feel that the steamer is bearing me back once more to the Western shores of my native land.

POINTS IN POLITICS.

In the last year of President Arthur's administration the balance of foreign trade in favor of the United States was $164,102,428. In the fiscal year ended the 30th of last June the balance against us was $27,925,174.

Says the Boston *Herald*: "President Cleveland's $10,000 check is creating a most as much of a disturbance in republican circles as his latest message. Perhaps Gen. Harrison will 'retaliate.'" Not at all. Gen. Harrison is not driven to such straits. He will not buy his election.

It has come to light that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurman endeavored to get ex-Senator Davis to consent to run as the democratic candidate for governor of West Virginia. He is a protectionist, and they hoped that his record on this question would make the state safe, but he peremptorily refused.

When the senate rejected the fisheries treaty, Secretary Bayard was interviewed by the New York *Evening Post*. In the course of his remarks he said: "The retaliation act is still a law. It has been a law these seventeen months, and it may be practically applied by the president at any time." Then why didn't he apply it?

The New York *Times* says now that President Cleveland's proposal to retaliate by suspending trade with Canada is a statesmanlike act, yet a little over one short year ago, April 21, 1887, the New York *Times* said: "It is clear that the suspension of commerce with Canada would involve a loss to us greater than the money value of the entire fishery interest." If this was true then, why is it not true now?

Gen. John L. Wheeler, the old New Jersey democrat, who has been for a month illustrating with a stereopticon the beauties of republican doctrine, says: "In Monmouth county, where I live, there are a number of democrats like myself who are protectionists. I was surprised to hear so many talk this way, and I jotted their names down in a book. I have also been in Paterson, Elizabeth and New Brunswick and find many democrats coming over, particularly workingmen. In Paterson I was surprised when [illegible] of the various clubs was shown me and who o blocks of names picked out with the statement that the men formerly voted with the democrats. In Trenton I find many converts. Nearly one-half of my audience Monday night was composed of democratic operatives."

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, seeking information, asks: "Will you inform me why the democratic party wishes to place wool on the free list? We know it is the raw material for the woolen mills, but we also know it is the finished product of 1,200,000 men engaged in the sheep industry of the United States." To this the *Sun* replies: "A great point in Mr. Cleveland's celebrated message was that wool should be put on the free list. If he had been for keeping up the duty on wool, Mr. Mills would not have taken it off in his bill." That seems to be a safe and logical reply.

Gov. Richardson of South Carolina declares that the greatest problem which God has given to the people of that state "is how to rule 600,000 blacks with only 400,000 whites." The kuklux methods were tried and discarded after experience had demonstrated that they were not approved by providence; the red shirt brutalities failed and were abandoned in the same way, and now intimidation and the tissue ballot are recognized as divine agencies for solving the "great problem." It seems blasphemous, to be sure, but we must bear in mind that slavery and secession used to be regarded as divine institutions in South Carolina.

A NATION'S SOCIAL LIFE.

Features of Life at Washington and What the City Will Become.

Bishop Newman Thinks the Number of Church-Going Congressmen Increasing and Ingersoll's Infidelity a Failure.

Indianapolis Journal.

Few ministers of the gospel have so broad a knowledge of current affairs and so large an acquaintance among public men as Bishop John F. Newman. A close friend of President Grant, and pastor for many years of the largest church in Washington, he has had unusual facilities for observing the tendencies of the times. Talking to a *Journal* reporter yesterday, he said:

"I have now been a pastor in Washington for ten years, and my observation is that it is the best church-going city in the country. I believe that without exception every member of the supreme court is a regular attendant at church. The same is true in regard to the members of the senate. I could name nearly all the churches to which the senators go. Of course they are busy men, and Sunday is a welcome day. The morning is the time for church, the afternoon and evening for social calls. The social life consists of a quiet call and a quiet dinner. Of late there has been some attempt at elaborate dinners, but the effort has not been successful."

"Is Washington a temperate city?" he was asked.

"Temperance is the rule among the senators. Many of them are prohibitionists within party lines. What I have said of the senate is also true of the house. Perhaps there is a larger percentage of members who do not attend church regularly, but occasionally. There is less intemperance among the members of the house than in former years. It is always possible to call out half a dozen or a dozen temperance congressmen to make speeches. Sunday in Washington is a great day for visitors. They throng the churches, primarily to worship, secondarily to see what is to be seen."

"Is the character of the city changing?"

"Washington is destined to be a city of society. It can never be a commercial city or a place of manufacture. The tendency is to make it the intellectual center of the nation. There is a larger number of literary persons, a larger number of scholars and artists gathered there than in any other city in the Union. There are facilities for scientific and literary pursuits which can be found nowhere else. The new Congressional library will increase these facilities and attractions. There is a plan for a national university, with, as a nucleus, the Smithsonian institution, the Observatory, the Agricultural Department and the Congressional Library. The design is two-fold—for original investigations and for lectures to post-graduates."

"Are there prospects of the idea being carried out?"

"There is a bill before congress for this purpose. It should be an accomplished fact. The government can and should incur the expenses. Living in Washington is cheap, cheaper than anywhere else, so that with the facilities the government can offer, students in all departments may graduate from that university with the highest prospects. There is no such university in the country; here are approaches to it. As a nation we should take the lead in original discoveries. To-day we are set-headed; we borrow from Europe, not from want of brains but from lack of means. There should be at least fifty professors in that university, each pursuing his specialty, without regard to party or church, but simply to ascertain the order and constitution of nature."

"The presence of so many great public men would also be an inspiration to students, would it not?"

"Yes, it would be a most desirable location in every way for such a university. Of course I know her drawbacks and dark spots, but I would not hesitate to say that Washington is the best city in the country. And it will be still better when Harrison gets in the White house. I do not think that the past administration has witnessed any

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is a good sign for Portland, but very inconvenient to newcomers, that there is such a scarcity in the city and its suburbs of houses for rent. This state of affairs has existed for several months and is likely to become worse, unless the matter is remedied by real estate owners. A visit to the house renting agencies will, at any time, exhibit the fact that all kinds of residence places, especially small and medium, neat cottages, suitable for families of few persons and people of somewhat limited means, are not to be obtained, except now and then.

Considering the comparative cheapness of building material and the plenitude of available ground, it is somewhat strange that men of means who are real estate owners do not erect a sufficient number of buildings of the classes mentioned to meet the demand. The investments would certainly be profitable and there would be no risk whatever. A large number of handsome cottages have lately been erected and are just about completed in East Portland—at one locality a sufficient number to occupy two sides of a square have gone up—and every one of these houses were rented, weeks ago, at rates ranging from $20 to $25 per month according to situation.

Every man of judgment who has "prospected" the Pacific Northwest coast, with a view to settling in a city or a promise of a city, recognizes the fact that Portland is the most substantial place for business or home investment, and there can be no manner of doubt that the city will continue to grow steadily and surely. People are coming in large numbers every day from all over the United States, and it behooves enterprising persons among our men of means who are in the real estate line, as well as those of that line who have sufficient business acumen to take advantage of the situation, to make it easy for those who are coming to settle among us to find homes. Every additional family is an addition to the importance of the city, and as it grows in importance of course it grows in wealth and the value of property advances. Houses and homes make cities and business, and business in return builds houses and homes. Portland should grasp the situation, take advantage of the inflow of people, and render it possible for all incoming families to get houses to live in and save the great expense to them of a long lodgment in hotels—a thing which has driven many a man of family, who would have made a good citizen and whose families would have been desirable acquisitions to society, to seek elsewhere for a comfortable roof at a price less than that which a very wealthy man could afford.

The men who come to Portland to "grow up with the country" are naturally a desirable element. They come to work and build themselves up, and in doing this they must build up their surroundings. We cannot expect to have a city of millionaires, and if we could have it would be a city of little else. The man of limited means who is ambitious to get ahead in the world is always the man of enterprise, industry and energy, and enterprise, industry and energy are what make a young city grow.

TRUSTS IN TWO COUNTRIES.

In their eagerness to contradict everything said by Mr. Blaine, the democratic organs of the whole country, led by the New York *Times*, have foolishly denied that there are any "trusts" in England. The object of this denial is two-fold: First, to discredit the statement because Blaine made it; second, to make it appear that there are no trusts in free-trade England, and consequently that the trusts by which we are oppressed are the offspring of the protective policy of the United States.

Some days ago it was shown in these columns, by quotations from the London *Daily News*, that trusts are not only common in England, but that in many lines of industry and commerce they engross the entire product and make such prices as they choose. These combinations, however, are not known as "trusts" in England. They are known chiefly as "syndicates." The article in the London journal, from which our quotations were made, was a commentary on the methods by which these combinations control the market in copper, tin, coffee, tea and a multitude of other things, and on the extent to which they promote speculation in the wheat, flour, sugar and the staples of general trade, to the enhancement of prices and the oppression of consumers.

We now find more testimony, to the same purpose. The London *Iron Trade Circular* recently said: "The largest amalgamation of business firms which has ever taken place has been accomplished and the prospectus of the company will be issued in the course of a few days. There are eighteen coffin furniture makers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and the whole of these have joined together in one large company, with a capital of £400,000, part of which capital will be offered to the public for subscription." To the same purpose is this statement by the London *Iron and Steel Trades Journal*, *viz*: "The practice of combination to maintain prices in certain branches of the English iron trade is extending. In the Birmingham district the makers of carriage, cart and wagon axles, recently united for the purpose of establishing an advance of 20 per cent., and so far the alliance has succeeded in upholding the higher rates."

Mr. Blaine, therefore, was not in error when he said that free-trade England was "plastered all over with trusts." It follows, then, that trusts are not a product of our tariff system; though it seems to be an undoubted fact that we have one trust—the sugar refiners' trust—which is supported largely by adjustment of the tariff on a basis that lets in raw sugars on better terms than refined sugars, and therefore helps the refiners' ring to "corner" the American sugar market. This, let it be observed, is one of the great democratic trusts of the country. Its head, Havemeyer of New York, was admitted to an audience with the Mills committee, and at his behest the bill was changed to suit the purposes of the trust. If the tariff were properly adjusted to the various grades of sugar, the refiners would not have the great advantage they possess, though probably the sugar trust would not be destroyed.

Aside from the sugar trust, the great trusts of the country are the Standard oil trust and the coal trust. There is no duty on petroleum, and no duty on the kind of coal whose production and market are engrossed by the coal combination. These two great trusts, like the sugar trust, are in democratic hands. One has a representative in the cabinet, the other a representative on the democratic national committee.

The general fact is that England, the model free-trade country, is vexed and oppressed with trusts to quite as great a degree as the United States, and that in our own country the free commodities are controlled by trusts to even a greater extent than the protected ones. It is a favorite democratic assertion that the tariff is to be amended so as to kill the trusts. But there is no wool trust, though the central idea of the democratic tariff scheme is free wool; while sugar, which is controlled by a trust, is, under their scheme, still protected heavily.

In a speech made in this city ex-President Hayes congratulated the audience upon the apparent facilities for populating the region with a healthy race of children. California may doubtless envied Oregon many years the [illegible] Mr. Hayes mentioned. That [illegible] state is wishing now that she had more boys to work in her orchards, vineyards and hop fields. Sonoma county has lately been forced to pay the poll tax on hundreds of "Chinese from San Francisco, who have been taken to that county to pick hops.

JUDGE TERRY'S CAREER.

The 37th volume of Bancroft's history tells the story of Judge Terry's career in 1856. Sterling A. Hopkins of the vigilance committee was ordered to arrest John G. Phillips and James Rube Maloney. Hopkins learned that Maloney was in the office of the naval agent, Richard P. Ashe, a Texan, and active manager of the "chivalry" party. Hopkins entered the apartment of the naval agent and approached Maloney for the purpose of arresting him, when Maloney and all present, including Judge Terry, drew and cocked their pistols and pointed them at him. Hopkins was unarmed and retreated for assistance. When he returned with four assistants he found Maloney and Terry with four confederates all armed with double-barreled shotguns. Hopkins and his posse pursued and overtook the fugitives. Terry drew from its sheath a large bowie knife and plunged it into the left side of Hopkins' neck to the depth of about six inches. Terry was instantly arrested by the vigilance committee. This was June 21, 1856. It was a critical time for the committee. If Hopkins had died the vigilance committee would have been compelled to hang Judge Terry of the California supreme court. The vigilance committee were ready for this responsibility, but did not welcome it. Fortunately Hopkins did not die of his frightful wound. Terry's trial began June 22, 1856. On June 25th, Terry addressed a letter to the committee in which he said: "I will further agree if death should ensue from the wound inflicted by me that I will at once resign my position; will make all the necessary arrangements, and, if acquitted will at once leave the state, should you require it." On the 27th of June, Gov. Johnson of California issued an appeal to Capt. Boutwell of the U. S. gunboat John Adams, asking him to "protect David S. Terry from violence or punishment by the vigilance committee." Terry by letter also appealed to Capt. Boutwell, denouncing the vigilance committee as "an open and armed rebellion against the state." The curious thing is that Terry, himself a secessionist, and subsequently a Confederate brigadier charges the vigilance committee with intent to "seize the forts and arsenals of the United States as well as the ships of war in port and secede from the Union." Capt. Boutwell wrote an insolent letter to the committee and the committee substantially told him "to go to hell." Capt. D. G. Farragut, however, gave the committee to understand that he disapproved of the action of Boutwell and assured them that, while regretting the state of affairs he would not molest them. It was well that he did not, for the vigilance committee included 3000 brave men; they had prepared a hulk manned by 200 sharpshooters, and had Boutwell opened fire they would by means of two tugs have laid this hulk along side of the John Adams and captured her as Magruder captured the Harriet Lane off Galveston during the civil war. The result of Terry's trial was that he was convicted, and yet the committee discharged him from custody, only demanding that he should resign his position as judge of the supreme court. The female friends of Terry presented him with a silver pitcher inscribed as follows: "Hon. David S. Terry from the ladies of San Francisco, who admire his courage, honor his patriotism, and take the highest pride in his heroic resistance to tyranny, August 26, 1856." Terry killed Broderick in a duel September 1859 and not in 1860, as previously stated by THE OREGONIAN.

NOT THE CHARACTER OF A PATRIOT.

The current number of *Scribner's Magazine* has an article by Hugh McCulloch, the argument of which is that Andrew Johnson was a patriot rather than a political charlatan. Mr. McCulloch says:

His love of the Union was a passion intensified by the dangers to which it had been exposed and by his labors in its defense. It was his devotion to the Union which compelled him to oppose the reconstruction acts of congress, which he thought would greatly retard, if it did not prevent, its perfect restoration. When the history of the great events with which he was connected has been faithfully written, there will appear few names entitled to greater honor and respect than that of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. McCulloch evidently did not know Andrew Johnson. Andrew Johnson was a "poor white" of East Tennessee, a man of talent and unquenchable ambition, who when elected to the United States senate before the war found himself snubbed and sneered at by the slavery oligarchy of the South, who ruled that senate. Johnson hated them most cordially, and because of this hate he joined the forces of the Union. When his vindictiveness was satisfied by the collapse of the Confederacy he became a demagogue. He assumed that the North felt vindictive, so he tried to violate the parole of Lee, until Grant, manly man that he was, bluntly told him that if he violated Gen. Lee's parole, he (Grant) would instantly resign his position as general of the army and denounce Johnson's bad faith to the people. Johnson dared not defy Grant's military popularity at that time, so he yielded, but he made another bid for popularity with the North by his proclamation that "Traitors must take back seats," and by his inhuman execution of Mrs. Surratt. This woman, according to the evidence, had no knowledge of the intended murder of Lincoln, although she probably had reason to suspect that her son was concerned in a plot for Lincoln's abduction, which was Booth's original plot. Gen. Hancock, a stern soldier, hoped to the last for the pardon of Mrs. Surratt, and Johnson's refusal to exercise clemency in her case was rightly denounced both North and South as the inhumanity of a demagogue bidding for popularity. The North was disgusted; it expected clemency for Mrs. Surratt, who clearly was guilty of no crime beyond a knowledge that her son was engaged in a plot to abduct the president.

Failing to capture the war party of the North, Johnson then turned about and bid for the support of the disloyal democracy North and the angry unreconstructed South. Here, too, he miserably failed, for the democracy used him for all he was worth as president, and then treated him with contempt as a candidate for re-election in the democratic national convention of 1868. In this convention Hancock had a large vote; so did Pendleton, but Johnson received no consideration. The South knew that he was not an honest Union man; they knew that he was only an ambitious politician, who sought to satisfy his revenge for personal slights at the hands of the pro-slavery aristocracy in congress by joining the side that had the most cannon. The South, to its credit, never forgave him for his base attempt to violate Lee's parole, and the North never forgave him for his equally base attempt to capture the Northern and Southern democracy by fighting the republican scheme of reconstruction. Andrew Johnson was an able, ambitious, cravings, vindictive and selfish politician, but his was not the character or career of a patriot. Had Davis and Toombs given him their confidence, instead of their contempt, he would have been as loud-mouthed a secessionist as Gov. Harris of Tennessee, but they treated him with contumely, and he bit the feet of the Confederacy as venomously as the mythological child did the feet of Hercules when he lacked with the Hydra. Johnson was a man of superior natural abilities, but temper without Jackson's high-souled and patriotic purpose.

Johnson's erratic behavior during his service as president has been ascribed to his intemperate use of whisky, but this explanation is not necessary. He acted just as any political demagogue acts who is not disinterested enough to be a statesman.

CONCERNING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Every man who reads this line once had a teacher, otherwise he wouldn't be able to read it. Has he heard that his old teacher has become wealthy, or that he has been sent to congress, or exalted to some other place of great honor and emolument? If he has he has also heard that his old teacher quit teaching many years ago.

The school teacher is he or she whose work shows itself among the children of men more effectively and more rapidly than the work of even those who construct imposing edifices. The school teacher builds everything. He furnishes the foundations upon which fortunes are erected and upon which characters are constructed, and thus he builds palaces and monuments, as from the fortunes of the rich and powerful, palaces are built, and from the characters of statesmen, writers and warriors come the monuments to their greatness.

The work of the teacher is grand; his field is as wide as the universe; the results of his labor are as far reaching as eternity, and they ramify all phases of civilized human life. For these reasons teachers should strive for the highest grades of the calling, and it should be seen by those in public authority that they are the best. And, moreover, they should, when thus worthy, be accounted as among the highest types of people, and should be honored for their worthy calling.

The Minnesota High School council lately held a meeting in Minneapolis, in which among the papers that occasioned acrimonious discussion was one upon "Professional Training," in which the writer deplored the inefficient preparation of teachers, and declared that only 4 per cent. held first-grade certificates, while 40 per cent. held third grade. He assumed that only 30 per cent. of the teachers of Minnesota were really qualified to teach, and asserted that fully "Nine-tenths of them could not read fairly a selection, analyze a sentence, or catch a thought in a stanza of Whittier, Holmes or Longfellow." If this is true of Minnesota is it not probable that it is true of Oregon? And if it is true should it not be remedied?

The natural answer is "yes." But considering the importance of the teacher's work, would not one of the best ways to remedy the trouble be a system of greater rewards to the teachers who are capable?

It is a fact that the intellect and training necessary to equip a first-class teacher are not paid and honored as they should be. Far less of either, in what are known as the "learned professions," law, medicine and theology, will, with much less work and application, bring greater social and financial success. There is not the incentive to a struggle for excellence where the prizes to be obtained are so much less. The teacher sees his schoolmates who were far below him in their classes, going to the high places of the world with dash and gall, while they plod along, work harder, with more and better material and only make a living, except in rare instances when fortune takes them to the few places as professors in colleges and universities, or to superintendencies, and even then the emoluments are much less than those of the recognized "learned professions." On the other hand the prospect before the teacher is simply a constantly decreasing salary, with the gaunt monster of dependence drawing nearer and nearer, dogging the steps of advancing age.

The result is that the ambitious active, and most capable teachers, just in the prime of their usefulness frequently leave the schoolroom to enter into callings in which brains, energy and application are better paid. Thus the ranks of the real educators become decimated, and education, the *sine qua non* in this advanced age, must suffer.

The schools of Portland, and of all Oregon, open next week. The thousands of children who are gathering their ammunition for the great battle of life will go to the school teacher to receive the supplies. Let every parent in the land think how all important and responsible are the duties of these faithful, earnest and hard-working ones; let them not forget to honor the teachers and hold up their hands, and let those whose duty it is to regulate the pay of teachers economize in any other direction with a view to all possible and reasonable increase of the teacher's remuneration.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Tuesday, last is a "tariff edition" of sixteen pages. By all odds and beyond all comparison, this is the greatest "campaign document" yet issued in any part of the country. It presents a history of the tariff and shows the growth of American industries and the increase of American wages under the protective system; it summarizes leading facts with admirable brevity and clearness; it is illustrated by telling cartoons, and presents portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Lincoln as supporters of "the national idea," and of Cleveland, Mills, Carlisle, Jefferson Davis and others as champions of "the free trade and Confederate idea." The history of tariff legislation is close, compact and exact, and altogether it may be said with confidence that nothing so comprehensive has ever before been attempted by a newspaper. This number of the *Chronicle* contains matter of highest value to all who desire to study the tariff question.

Susan B. Anthony is opposed to Belva Lockwood for president. 'Twas ever thus and always will be. The suffragists will talk woman's rights but when it comes to one of their number being exalted above another, even in a matter of candidacy, the rank and file won't stand it. If a woman ever gets any votes for president they will be male votes, and this would be the case if the women were given the franchise.

That coal should sell for $3 per ton on Puget sound and in San Francisco for $14, and lumber should be worth $18 per thousand in San Francisco when it sells at $6 on the Sound, suggests that a few more people should follow the example of the Davis brothers and put in ships, the work of which would set the ringsters to ruminating.

Kalakaua seems to be a king who doesn't even rank as high as a figurehead. His legislature has passed the military bill over his veto, and when a newspaper in his kingdom informs him that he is too "forthwith" on any subject, he simply subsides. In short he is very accommodating and not disposed to be much in the way.

What are the fish commissioners here for? Why do they permit the unlawful taking of fish at Celilo? This is the only place on the river where it is known that the law is violated; but the commissioners must know that it is violated there. Why don't they stop it? They discredit themselves by their neglect.

The Chicago *Journal* thinks it very funny that merchants in that city can ship goods to Portland via New York cheaper than by a direct route. The merchants have their miscreacopes on the matter but have been unable, up to the time of going to press, to discover exactly where the fun is located.

While congressmen are "gallivanting" about the country instructing the "dear people" as to what they shall do to perpetuate the "dear people" are paying the money for congressional grist which doesn't come because there is "no quorum." There seems to be a "row of stumps" in the way of legislation, and too many brilliant congressional orators are on the stumps. Still, democracy is paying quite high for stump talk this season and the "call" for "patriotic eloquence" is stentorian and exceedingly mandatory—not to say seductive.

Chairman Brice felt that Cleveland had begun to evince a capacity for grappling with the issues of the day in a "campaign of intellect" when the $10,000 draft came in, and now he would like to see Cleveland grapple again, and send in a few more such telling "ideas."

A Russian troupe that plays twenty-four pianos at once is coming to this county. It is consoling to remember that Portland has no hall big enough to accommodate the pianos and an audience at the same time. It is fortunate sometimes, not to have the earth.

Bernhardt has concluded not to be buried in her satin-lined coffin, but to be cremated. The ex-Empress Eugenie has also decided to be cremated. Now look out for a cremation craze—in which the actual work cannot begin a moment too soon.

The pension roll shows that this government is not to be included in the general rule that "republics are ungrateful." Cleveland would like to list it under that general head, but the republic won't have it that way.

In the East the straw hat is always called in on the first day of September. On the Pacific coast it is like the strawberries in that it appears every month in the year. Both are more or less perennial in Oregon.

The Persian minister to the United States, Hadji Houissein Kouli Khan Mohammed El Vasari, has been lost on the way to Washington and the vacuum is great where his name was stored.

Despite the fact that there is no international copyright law, American bookmakers can make large quantities of money if they select the correct string of horses.

Gen. B. F. Butler dresses in home-spun and dresses exceedingly well, and his candidate for president is protection, with all that the term implies.

The crop prospects in Oregon bring joy to the souls of the railroad companies, despite the assertion that corporations have no souls.

An Explicit Letter of Acceptance.

New York Sun, Pam.

Our esteemed republican contemporaries have for some time been suffering from anxiety and suspense because they wanted to see Mr. Cleveland's second letter accepting the nomination of the great democracy; and only yesterday the New York *Tribune*, the chief republican organ, sounded the note of displeasure as follows:

Eighty-five days since you were nominated, Mr. Cleveland, and still no letter of acceptance.

This is all a mistake Mr. Cleveland's letter was written on Saturday, August 25, and the fact was published in the *Sun* on Sunday morning. It was original in style, as Mr. Cleveland's state papers are very apt to be, but in substance it was most satisfactory. It was in the author's own handwriting; it was addressed to the democratic national committee, and its form was that of a check for $10,000.

FOR SEASICKNESS

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. W. Blackman, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am very much pleased with it in seasickness. Several cases have been brought to my attention where it afforded prompt and entire relief."

Union ticket office, corner First and Ash streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

Mexican Salve takes out sunburn and heals.

MEETING NOTICES.

Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.—A stated communication of above Lodge will be held at their lodge room, Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

I. W. PRATT, Sec. SAM. F. GILL, W. M.

Germania Lodge, No 19, K. of P.—Regular convention this (Friday) evening. Election of representatives and vote upon proposed amendment to G. L. constitution.

H. SCHOOF, C. C.

Stevedores, 'Longshoremen and Riggers' Union.—You are called 1 to meet in your hall Friday, Sept. 7, at 7:30 P. M., sharp. By order of DENIS CROWLEY, President.

MARRIED.

At the Unitarian church, on Sept. 5, 1888, by the Rev. T. L. Eliot, Mr. Ivan Hunnason and Miss Harriet K. Jeffery. [No cards.]

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, aged 67 years.

In this city, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1888, of consumption, Kate, wife of T. Long, aged 35 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Funeral from residence, 186 F street, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. Friends invited.

J. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers and Lithographers. LOWEST PRICES. 6 WASH. ST.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton Square.

NEW TODAY.

THE KNABE,

—THE—

The Cheapest and Handsomest Wall and Ceiling Finish Made.

Put up in 4-lb packages.

It comes in ten differ nt beautiful delicate shades, also white. Send for shade cards and price list.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.,

Agents for the Northwest Coast,

42 Front St., Portland.

Sun3*

NEW TODAY.

CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the trade the arrival of our full Stock of Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Etc. Our assortment is very large and most complete, having been selected with care from the leading and best makers. Our lines of Carpets embrace all qualities from the lower grades up to the best. Purchasing direct from factories, we are confident our prices for this season will be found to be by far the lowest, and our assortment very attractive. In the sewing and laying of carpets, and making of shades to order, etc., we take a specialty of good work, employing only the best mechanics. Estimates given on complete furnishings. We do not ask to be undersold. No trouble to show goods.

Sat1* MEIER & FRANK.

HILL'S PATENT INSIDE SLIDING BLINDS and Screens; Grained Wood Ornamented Woodwork; Cortright's Metal Roofing. WARD & STEVENS, Agents, 51 Washington Street. 28tuth*tf

LAND WORTH BUYING—FOR sale a tract of about 60 acres, easy of access, close to the city, at a very low price and lower than any other land within the same distance, to be paid at terms easy. Also, 10 acres, splendidly located. F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 6s5*

MOUNT TABOR—WITHIN HALF A mile, about 8 acres excellent fruit land to be sold for $200. Land surely adjoining sold recently for twice the price. Owing to public improvements, the land should advance rapidly in value. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 7s1*

REMOVED—THE RICHARDSON & GUENTHER FURNITURE CO. have removed from No. 9 Oak st. to their new store, No. 120 Sixth st., between Washington and Alder.

Sept. 7. 1888. 7s1d

FIR $3.50 WOOD—LEAVE ORDERS AT QUIMBY House; Telephone 97 5tf*

NEWSAGENCY FOR SALE—BUSINESS BRANCH Pendleton EAST OREGONIAN, Pendleton block. Telephone No. 505. Ring up and let us call for your ad. HOMER H. HALLOCK, Manager. 7s1*

WILHOIT SPRINGS—HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. The Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets (good for season) $3.50. Apply to McLean Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLean, Wilhoits, Or. 14tjly*

SAW—LEAVE ORDERS FOR STEAM SAW at PIONEER WOOD YARD, foot of Morrison street. (20s1*) MOORE & STARR.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE without removal. Secured notes discounted. R. A. FRAME, 133½ First, cor. Alder. 31s1f

SOMETHING NEW—LATEST STYLES IN AR-TISTIC hair dressing and hair work. Rosenthal's Hair Dressing Parlor, 154 Fourth st. 31s1f*

SCHLUEBER'S IMPORTED GERMAN CHOCOLATE at H. GERSON & CO., successors to S. L. Stone, corner First and Ash streets. 20s mwf*

OFFICE BOY WANTED—MUST BE A GOOD writer and able to furnish references. Address HARDWARE, room 6, Oregonian. 4s1f*

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT—GOOD LOCATION; has been doing a full-fed business. Inquire No. 243 N. Eleventh st., cor. O. 7s2

WANTED—A POSITION AS COOK IN AN American family by an American woman. Address G. G., care Oregonian. 7s2

TO RENT—A NEAT HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, in thorough repair; hot and cold water. Apply 29 Seventh street. 7s1

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN SUITE OR SINGLE, newly furnished, with or without board. No. 89 Seventh street. 25t*

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED COR-ner bay window room. Apply at 168 West Park, cor. Morrison. 7s1

H. C. DOLLIS, 171 FRONT STREET, HAS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. 6s1

WANTED—AT THE NINE CENT STORE, 183 Third street, immediately, two experienced saleswomen. 6s1*

WANTED—A POSITION BY A FRENCH COOK; best references. Address Julius Kumli, 73 Pine street. 7s1

CALL ON HAIGHT & DONNER OR SEND FOR one of those beautifully engraved maps of Highland. 31s1f

SITUATION WANTED TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Call at 73 Pine st. 7s1

$3(0) MONEY TO LOAN—$20,000; INQUIRE of T. A. Wood &Co., I. O. O. F. bldg, Palm*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FOREWORKER, at KOHN'S, cor. Second and Morrison st. 1t

TAILORS WANTED—COAT, PANTS AND vest makers. Gordon Bros., 167 First st. 7s2

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 173 E, near Third, East Portland. 7s7

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 109 Pine st. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; at 236 Ochk st. 7s1

NEW TODAY.

TO-DAY IS FRIDAY—AND THE day those elegant Jet Black Tapestry Silk Plushes are to be sold at REIER & FRANK'S at $1 25 per yard, worth $2 to $2 50 per yard. 1t

FAIRY FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DAIRY, established with best route in city; 10 years building up. Daily output and sale 30 cans of 2½ gallons each of choice cows. 3 Holstein bull; horses, wagons and cans; possession given at once. Owing to sickness of owner, the entire outfit will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of CRETTZ, BARNES & SARGENT, No. 117 East Portland, Or. 5s8

$500 IN MILWAUKIE, 300x200 FEET OF ground, covered with choice fruit trees, all fenced; a lovely well; a hard-finished house of seven rooms, barn, chicken houses and chicken yard; steamboats and steam cars running all hours of the day. This guaranteed. Present owners going to leave the country. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington street. 6s1*

PROPERTY WANTED—PARTIES WISHING to dispose of residence property, improved or unimproved, will do well to call on us, as we have a row of many desirable homes and chicken yard; steamboats and steam cars running all hours of the day. This guaranteed. Present owners going to leave the country. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington street. 6s1*

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SAW—LEAVE ORDERS FOR STEAM SAW at PIONEER WOOD YARD, foot of Morrison street. (20s1*) MOORE & STARR.

WM. M. GREGORY—ATTORNEY AT LAW, 69 Third st., now Oak (Ainsworth bull Mag.) ground floor 11tjne1*

8000 CORD WOOD—CHEAP FOR CASH. Inquire T. A. WOOD, I. O. O. F. building. 4s6*

MONEY TO LOAN—BY PORTLAND Trust Company of Oregon; Office 69 Third st. 14s1*

PIANO AND SINGING—LESSONS. Prof. Berdinger, 168 West Park. 25s15*

WHITE'S MAP Of the City and County for sale by EUGENE D. WHITE. 4s7*

2000 CORDS Pioneer Wood for sale. WOOD FOR SALE Wood Yard, foot of Morrison street. MOORE & STARR. Telephone 199. 25mw&Fs1*

S. FARRIS & CO'S Trunks & Satchels, 49 First street.

FRUIT FARMS AND SUBURBAN HOMES—Within 4 miles of Portland for sale on easy terms, in tracts of 5 to 40 acres or more highly cultivated. A 1st investment. Rapid increase in value. T. MANSFIELD, P. O. Box 48. East Portland. 6s6*

$8000—One of the choicest residence quarter blocks in the city, in that finest of all residence sections—corner E and Twenty-first sts. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second st. 1t

BOXES.

The Sugar-Pine Door and Lumber Co. of Grant's Pass, Or., are prepared to fill any orders for BOXES on short notice at lowest market rates. Boxes stamped. Address them for quotations on

ANY KIND OF BOX.

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HISTOGENETIC FOOD.

The wonderful discovery of Dr. Eugene Jordan rapidly cures the most intractable cases of disease. Into any system where digested this system and body assimilated Portland and the world (Europe and America) invite the attention of the sick who have been given up as

INCURABLE,

and will give Free office consultation to all such from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. Office No. 2, Lekoux building, corner of Second and Yamhill streets.

JOHN E. FILKINGTON, M. D.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the superintendent, 148 First st., until the 22d day of this month, for the exclusive sale of candy and cider in the Mechanics' Pavilion during the entire time of the coming fair, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 27, inclusive. Mark on envelope, Bids for candy and cider. CHROW & MCDOUGE, Presidents.

GUSTAV WILSON, Secretary.

Sept. 7, 1888. 7s1d

$1250—60x170 ft on South Front st. This superb piece of land open to the east and commands a fine view of the city, the river and the mountain peaks, and this view can never be cut off. This is the best piece that can be offered at above price. Terms: $500 cash, balance on easy terms. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second st. 1t

Saturday at 3:30 and Sunday at 2 P. M. September 8th and 9th.

BASE BALL

On Oaklon & McCoy's Grounds,

SALT LAKE CITY vs. MEITES

Champions of Utah. Champions of Oregon.

This is certain to prove a hot contest in the Championship of the Northwest.

Gentlemen 50c; Ladies 25c. 3s3

WANTED—HELP.

BOYS WANTED AT AMERICAN BISTRON Telegraph Office. 2s1*

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL CANDY maker, at 89 Washington street. 30s1*

SALESMEN WANTED—FIVE TRAVELING salesmen; salary and expenses; no agts. necessary. Address, with stamp, Palmer & Co., Minonk, Illinois.

WANTED—A MAN OR GIRL TO WAIT ON table at the Wilson House; 115 N. 2d st. 5s1*

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS, CORNER 5th and Washington. S. BARUTH, The Cutter. 4s1f

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 88 Second street, Portland. 12s1*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR DRIVING A liquor wagon and to make himself generally useful in store. German preferred. Address K. S., Oregonian. 5s2

THOSE WANTING GOOD GIRLS FOR ANY kind of work, in city or country, call at this office, 288 Second street. 4s1m

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERY MAKers at the "OPERA," 143 Third street. Good salary. 5s1*

WANTED—COMPETENT SHORTHAND WRITer, male or female, using Remington typewriter; $20 per week salary. Address "Commercial," Oregonian. 5s6

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl; must thoroughly understand housework; Wages $20. Apply 207 Sixth street. 5s6

WANTED—A MAN TO CLEAR 2½ ACRES OF land in Smith's addition to Portland Heights. Apply Friday morning to H. B. LITE, 141 3d st. 6s2

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN WHO CAN combine the duties of bookkeeper and stenographer. Address W. F. B., care Oregonian. 6s2

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS packing dried fruits and who can do general porter work. Address P. O. Box 8. 6s2

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL who can cook and do general housework; three in family. 405 Tenth street. 6s2

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK in the country. If married will have work for husband also. Germany preferred. Leave address at P. Harris', No. 148 Front street, and party will call Thursday or Saturday next. 5s6

1000 RAILROAD MEN WANTED—BY J. H. Smith, Cour d'Alene branch O. R. & N. R. R. in Idaho. Good station work to let. For particulars and transportation, call on or address KINCAID & JARRETT, 108 First st., Portland, Or. 10s1*

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Cambridge Block, 64 Marrison street, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

WANTED—FURNISHED, OR PARTLY FURnished cottage from October 1st. State terms and accommodation to Russell & Sackett, 147 First street. 8s5

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO BOARD AND room in a private family. Must be one who can have all the comforts of home on the most reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address K. M. B., care Oregonian. 5s5

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, of Coleman & Drake, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled up by said Coleman, who will collect all debts due the late firm.

Portland, Sept. 1, 1888. 3s1m

LADY AGENTS COIN MONEY WITH MY grand new rubber undergarment for females; over million sold; proof free. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR "The Life of General Sheridan," a popular large and popular book, a popular price. For terms and territory address P. PERSON, Room 77, Flood building, corner Fourth and Market, S. F. 25s1m

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CELebrated photo copies. PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO., 1211 Market st., San Francisco, Cal. 8s1m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

A FIRST-CLASS POULTRYMAN WANTS A situation. Address J. R. H., corner Fifth and Jefferson streets, city. 5s2

WANTED—BY A MILLER OF 15 YEARS experience, a position as either first or second miller. Address S. B. EVANS, Portland, Or. 7s2

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering and Surveying, Academy, San Francisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Director.

CHAMBER MAIDS AND GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework with situations. Mrs. Greenough's Employment Office, First and Ash, No. 422. 6s2

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

25x100 FEET ON FOURTH STREET, WITH small house, is good business property and is offered as a sacrifice—price $650. Block on Ninth ave., fine view, for $2100. Block with good House and orchard, $2400. Block, centrally located, with 2 Houses, rents for $16 per month, can be had for $1500. LOGAN & McCOY, corner Fourth and Lincoln, East Portland. 26s1m

$5 REWARD—I WILL GIVE FIVE DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the party who stole my cow, branded on left hip and right horn, from the range of Alder st. MRS. D. F. 7s1*

TO THE TRADE—WE HAVE FOR SALE, to close out, a large stock of Wall Paper, which on the 24th day of September, 1888, will be offered at the old stand of Multnomah County, Oregon, for sale, and will be sold at auction, description or quantity not to suit the purchaser. Any one wishing to buy can call and see same at the store of GEORGE MARSHALL, Multnomah County, Oregon.

Dated at Portland, Sept. 1, 1888. 1s1m

JOHN FROMMANN & CO. have removed to their new and elegant quarters in the Columbia Window Paper Company's building, 24 and 26 Oak street, Portland, Oregon. 4s1f

FOR SALE—A LOD

WANTED—HELP.

NTED AT AMERICAN DISTRICT
h Office. 8eif

—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL CANDY
at 290 Washington street. 30aif

WANTED—FIVE TRAVELING
nistry and expenses; no exp. necessary.
ap, Palmer & Co. Mlsona, Minn.

— A MAN OR GIRL TO WAIT ON
the Wile House 113 N 2d st. 4sg

THREE DRESSMAKERS, CORNER
Washington. S BARUTH, The Cos-
4aif

A YOUNG M TO TRAVEL IN
ttyy good wages and good man. 86 Sep-
rtember. 12eif

A YOUNG MAN FOR DRIVING A
agon and to make himself generally
German preferred. Address K S.,
5sg

NTING GOOD GIRLS FOR ANY
ork, in city o country, call at this of-
d street. 4tim

FIRST CLASS MILLINERY MAK
s OPERA 143 Third street. Good
5aif

COMPETENT SHORTHAND WRIT-
r or female using Remington type-
r week salary Address Commer-
n. 5s4

GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH
a thoroughly understand housework,
ply 207 Sixth street. 5sg

A MAN TO CLEAR 2½ ACRES OF
mith's addition to Portland Heights,
morning to H B. TIPT 141 3d st 6sg

AN OFFICE MAN WHO CAN
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ress W F B care Oregonian. 6sg

A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS
irtist fruits and who can do general
Address P O Box 9 5sg

A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL
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405 Tenth street. 6sg

A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK
ntry. If married will have work for
Germans preferred. Leave address
No 148 Front street and party will
r Saturday next. 5s4

ED—MISCELLANEOUS.

NT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL
PERAK, Cambrdge Block, 64 Morri-
ook over a list of 5 0 rooms, in all
6aif

URNISHED OR PARTLY FUR-
nage from October 1st. State terms
dition to Russell & Macleod, 147 First
8s3

YOUNG MAN TO BOARD AND
private family of two where he can
orts of home on the most reasonable
ms exchanged. Address K. M. H.,
5s8

NTED—AGENTS.

TS COIN MONEY WITH MY
bbe reader agreement for families; over
of free. Mrs. M. F Ellis, Chicago Ill.

IVE AGENTS WANTED FOR
General Sheridan a popular hero
a popular price. For terms and
PERSONS Room 77, Flood build-
th and Market S. F 35alm

CTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CEL-
rio copies. PACIFIC PORTRAIT
st., San Francisco Cal. 8alm.

ED—EMPLOYMENT.

SS POULTRYMAN WANTS A
ddress J R. H. corner Fifth and
city 6s5

A MILLER OF 15 YEARS' EX
s position as either first or second.
ANE, Portland, Or. 7s2

AIDS AND GIRLS TO DO GEN-
rk with situations. Mrs. Greenough
ice, First and Hall, No. 422. 5s3

ALE—REAL ESTATE.

T ON FOURTH STREET, WITH
l house is good business property
sacrifice price $1350. 16 Block on
line river for $2100 Block with
rchard $2500 Block, centrally
conservatory for $18 per month can be
LOON, V & McCOY, corner Fourth
nt Portland. 28alm

ANCE FOR A SAFE AND PAY-
r or a home in choicest location, folk
almost new house containing five
ll hallway closets, pantry large
$2900, half cash, balance on easy
nites a good tenant if desired for one
onth call on or address C. H. Morrell,
d 23d. Come and see it. 7s2

LOT A CHOICE QUARTER
e, 75 corner Twelfth and Everett sts.
BRDE, Salem, Or. 25alf

LESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST-CLASS PROFITABLE
s in the interior of Oregon. Capital
Reference given and required. Invest-
ing, or present owner would remain
Apply to L. S. L. WITTE, First
8s2 6aif

LODGING HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS;
business; furnished complete, nearly
business property on Front street,
closing for cash. Reasons for sell-
owing. Apply 274, Washington Ins
GOOD PAYING BARBER SHOP
ing town. Address Mac, care Orgn
4aif

F AND FOUND.

ND — $200 — THE ABOVE RE-
d is paid to any person for the re-
and watches, etc., stolen from the
Hallar, in Chehalis, W. T., on Sat-
st 11, 1888, and for the arrest and
aighar or burglars.
WENDELL & HALLER.

FINANCIAL.

LN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNI
to or any description without re-
l note. G. H. DEDMAN 36 2d st.

AUGUST 21, 1888.

ne packages, containing
Moire Silks, Changeable
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considerable. We have
our selections in accord-
showing in this and all

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D. Any attempt on my

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f Portland.
and, and you will regret
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ADOLPH WOLFE.

s of our Grand Opening

Lehmann & Co.

AUGUST 21, 1888.

88 IN

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Catalogue.
ather Goods Catalogue
Angeles, Cal.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE OF
bath at 141 Morrison st. cor of 7th. 3s2

FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED OR UNFUR-
nished rooms at 28 Fifth st., back of Quimby
3s2

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT
room, bay window also bank room. Rs. 66
Commercial st. 5s7

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS AT 174
Yamhill House and furniture new 2s7

SECURE YOUR ROOMS AT THE REVERE
House, corner Third and Stark streets. Board by
the day, week or month. 4aif

THE RAYMOND—FURNISHED ROOMS EN
suite and single. No 308½ First street. 8alm

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM
with hot and cold water and use of bath. 170
Tenth street, bet. Yamhill and Morrison. 6s3

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK FIRST
and Market respectable parties without children,
rooms furnished and unfurnished, for housekeeping

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, FURNITURE
for sale. Address W T H Oregonian 5s7

HOUSE FOR RENT AT 338 E STREET FUR-
niture for sale cheap. All new 5s9

$50 PER MONTH—A HANDSOMELY FUR-
nished 7 room cottage with bath room water
closet and woodhouse, good location convenient to
business center Address care Oregon L. L. Z. T. tf

FOR RENT—STORE 213 THIRD STREET IN
quire L. C. LYON 146 Front street. 24aif

NINE LARGE QUEEN ANNE HOUSES FOR
rent by Portland Trust Company of Oregon. Office
No 69 Third street 14aif

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD

137 WEST PARK STREET—BOARD AND
room from $4.9 to $25 50 per month. Two
parties to the room. 5s2

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS,
en suite or single, with or without board. Bath,
desirable location 21 North Tenth 6s3

THOSE DESIRING ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
rooms with board can obtain such by applying at
Mrs. Thos E. Aiken's, No. 181 Yamhill st, cor West
Park. References required. 8alm

SPECIAL NOTICES

E W J McDANIEL, OFFICE, ROOMS 9 AND
18 Cambridge building, cor. of Third and Mur-
rison streets. Residence 354 Yamhill street cor 14th

TO LEASE, ON A TERM OF YEARS, A VA-
luable piece of business property 100x100 on
North First st. Address J KIEL No. 71 First st. 4s1m

BRITISH BARK ANADIA, CAPTAIN TIED-
man from Liverpool will commence discharg-
ing at Columbia dock Wednesday September 5th
1888. Consignees will please call at the office of the
undersigned, pay freight and receive delivery orders.
All merchandise when landed on the wharf will be
at the risk of the owners thereof (without regard to
wharfage) and if not removed before 5 o'clock P M,
on each day will be stored at their risk and expense.
8s3 MEYER WILSON & CO

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION — THE COPART-
nership heretofore existing under the firm name
of Coleman & Drake is this day dissolved by mutual
consent. The business will be continued by E. C.
Coleman who will collect all bills and settle all liabil-
ities of the late firm H. C. COLEMAN
Portland Sept. 1 1888. (2s10) JNO M DRAKE.

DR. SERENA J. PRICE—PHYSICIAN AND
surgeon rooms 32 and 33, first floor Abington
block. Office hours, until 10 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. 7 to
8:30 P. M. 1alg

DR. F CALTHORN—OFFICE ROOMS UNION
Block residence N E. corner of Sixth street
and Hall.

NOTICE—During my absence from Portland from
Sept. 15 to March 1 Dr. C. Caulhorn will assume
charge of my practice at the same office, room 28,
Union block. (2alm) A. D. BEVAN, M. D.

MRS. S SEIP, PSYCHOMETRIST AND RE-
liable Clairvoyant rooms 5 and 6, 251½ First
street. Consultation daily Class in psychometry
and spiritual science Tues. and Thurs. at 2 P. M.
Written life reading from hair $3 and $5 24aif

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering,
Surveying Architecture 793 Market, San Fran-
cisco Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN Circular

MRS. E. DE BOARS, METAPHYSICIAN AND
Teacher of Christian Science 233 Ninth st. for
Mods. Class instructions $5; Consults on free. (1.2aif

H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND
Assayer Analyses made and assaying done at
the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND
other goods. Advances made and goods transferred.
Union Transfer and Storage Co. 80 Ash street. Tele-
phone 65 23alm

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN
dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person
caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south
of Alder st. 24m F. X MOORE, Route Agent.

FOR THE PAYMENT OF MULTNOMAH
county, Oregon—Notice is hereby given that on
the 24th day of September, 1888, the Board of Equal-
ization will attend at the office of the County Clerk
of Multnomah County, Oregon, for the purpose of
the assessment roll, and correct all errors in valu-
ation, description or quantities of lands, lots or other
property and it shall be the duty of persons interest-
ed to appear at the time and place appointed.
GEORGE HAROLD, Assessor of Multnomah
County Oregon
Dated at Portland, Sept 1 1888 8s9wdw

JOHN MORRISON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP-
pointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the
Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to pur-
chase, Beaver, Fine, Buckeye, Manila Rope and all other
kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds.
45 and 47 E st. Portland, Oregon. 4sat

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

SCALE WAGONS CHEAP FOR SALE. WHEEL
& Dale Wilson Manufacturing Co 68

FOR SALE—A FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
safe, also one 22-inch Columbia bicycle, Apply
at 42½ Washington street.

FOR SALE—30 COWS WITH DAIRY FIX-
tures and milk route. Address A. B. M., care
Oregonian. 3s7

DRIVING PONY, HARNESS AND CART FOR
sale, or for cash apply to R. C. WARNER,
208 First street. 4s6

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE GREAT
Beach, Hay and Dairy Farm, known as Martin's
Island, in Columbia river, 80 miles below Portland—
600 acres of land, 100 acres high enough to dike,
entirely new one dwelling house dairy and 2 large barns,
all good. 1000 bushels grain raised this year 172
acres of high land adjacent to the island will be sold
with island if desired. Call on or address S. W Beall
Kalama, Washington territory, for terms. 29alm

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WATER POWER GRIST
mill and 15 acres of land on the Willamette river
at Edwardsville, six miles from Portland. Apply to F
G. McCOY & SON at 167 First street, Portland, or at Ore-
gon City, Oregon. 23alf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND
naval stores 16 N. Front street Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRO-
duce Merchants, Front and Davis Portland Or.

J. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION
Merchants and Produce Dealers 130 Front st.

J. CESAR & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
Merchants, 20 North Front street Portland, Or

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GRO-
cers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4
North Front street, Portland Or

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND
Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan
Archipelago Lime Co 4 Front street corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocery dealer in ship stores, garden and grass
seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner
Front and Alder streets Portland, Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES,
Pelts Furs Wool and Tallow and General Com-
mission Merchant Front street near Main Portland
Or Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

FRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, COR.
Pand Third sts.—Hoisework, Store Railings, Iron
shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing
and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS ROBT COL-
lier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells,
Wrought Iron Work, Vaults and Shutters of all
kinds. Mining Machinery Saw Mills with improved
set works Castings and Machinery of all kinds. En-
gines Boilers etc. repairs made promptly. Front
and Hall streets, Portland Oregon 10dtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS,
corner North Front and D sts Portland Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GRO-
cers and Commission Merchants 54 and 56 Front
street Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GRO-
cers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 46 and 48 Front street Port and Oregon.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

SHERLOCK SADLERY HARNESS HARD-
ware, 74 Front st. Portland, Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO 73 FRONT ST
Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods Shoe
Store Supplies, Blacktops Dressings, Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES

FREEBORN & CO. JOBBERS AND RETAIL-
ers of wall paper and window shades. The leading
wall paper house of the Northwest New designs con-
stantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING
Company, 92 North Front street. Factory in Mc-
Millan Addition, East Portland.

SEEDS.

J. J. SOWAN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND
Commission Merchant, 62 Front street.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

VIOK, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT
street, Portland, Or

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

O'NEIL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED
in 1865. Portland, Or

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe Vitalized Air for painless ex-
traction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 up-
ward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, Room 7,
Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.
Breathe Vitalized Air Administered.
Room 54, Union Block. Entrance from Stark street

DR. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon,
corner Third and Morrison.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance—

Daily with Sunday per month	$ 1 00
Daily Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 50
Weekly, per year	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Daily per week delivered, Sunday excepted	15c
Daily per week delivered Sunday included	20c

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7

FROM THE SEASIDE AND RESORTS.

Subscribers who have returned from the seaside and other points will please notify this office of the fact at once, that the paper may be changed promptly.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Sept 6 5 P M

Place of Observation.	Bar	Height of Cistern above Sea Level	Thermometer Last 24 Hours	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Rain fall in inch	State of Weather
Portland	30.16	—06	76	NW	00		Fair
Olympia	30.12	—06	74	NW	00		Clear
Roseburg	30.08	—4	82	N	00		Clear
Red Bluff	29.92	—08	100	N	00		Clear
Sacramento	29.80	—06	98	W	00		Clear
Tatoosh	30.24	—06	58	SW	02		Cloudy
Eureka	29.94		62	W	00		Clear
Spokane	30.06		78	SW	00		Fair
Walla Walla	30.10		82	W	00		Clear
Astoria	30.16	—02	76	NW	00		Clear

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar	Thermometer	Rain Fall	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rain	Weather
5 A M	30.22	56	54	SW	1	00	Cloudy
5 P M	30.16	77	54	NW	8	00	Fair

Maximum temperature 78.0, Minimum temperature 53.5. River, 4.3 feet. Change, 0.7

	Normals	Mean	Departure from Normal	Total excess since 1st of present mo.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888
Temperature	62	66	4	35	137
Precipitation	00	00	—06	—38	—7 17

PASSENGER LISTS.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford C L Cough E O'Donnell and daughter, Jas Forbes, wife and daughter M C Peel, Miss Weston, Mrs. O F Miller, C L Daunmels, J Brown, Mrs G I Burrell, E W Wilson and wife Wm Dashman and wife J Gratton and wife Mr Fitz and wife, F Burnell N B Hiesland H E Wiley A J Kirk W P Smith, T O Moffett, H Donnel, J E Aston M L McDonald, F H Hyde, J Gilcriest, Thos. N Strong, Mrs. M L Dennison Miss May Fulm O A Bennard E F Abraham and wife Miss M J Leiberg, W W Morgan, W P Morgan and wife W H Seaton, wife and child, Miss Anna Doll, G W Seifert F Keet M H Butler and wife J J Frazier S B Berry and wife, G W Cooper J T Stevenson G B Larison, L C Sisemore, L H. Kellogg and thirty-one immigrants

Northern Pacific—Passed Drummond August 6 M A Stoel and wife A Harris wife and family, Sam Enger, F C Thomas and wife, A. W Lloyd, Mrs. Simon, Francis G Easterly and wife Mrs R C Gooding and daughter, for Tacoma, Mrs H A Sturtevant J. L Dobbins, W L Decker and wife, Mrs H S Bo worth, John Wolcott and wife, and ninety-six immigrants

Oregon Short Line—Passed Durkee, Aug 6 F. M Spark, J. H. West, L. H Thompson, J. T. Eagan, J J H. Hedrick and wife, P M. Rust and wife, H. T. Cohn and wife, F M. Burdette, Mrs H G Buckhart and son, C Gear, wife and three children, H M Wheeler, Miss Josie Ray, Mrs Scott, L A Cramer and 108 second class

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED SEPT 6.

R Irving and wife to A. H Johnson lots 1 4, 5 8, blk 85, Couch, Sept. 5, $20,000

Quitclaim—E Moss and wife to Annie Hart, 322 acres, sections 14, 23, 1 S, 3 E, 100 acres J M Lucas's D L C 80 acres, sec 5, 1 S 1 E, Aug 29, 2200

Quitclaim—F Moss to same, same, Aug 23 $200

F Van Vlock to Gus Olson 40 square rods, sec 10, 1 S, 2 E, Sept 6, $500,

J. Carlson and wife to W. G. Wallace, 20 acres, sec 31, 1 N, 1 E, Aug 29 $2000

A H Johnson and wife to R. Irving, lots 4, 5, sec 32 1 N, 1 E, Sept. 5, $20 000

Egbert B Van Vlock and wife to Mary McIntire, 10 acres, sec. 10, 1 N, 2 E, Sept 6, $900

Total, $43,900

BRIEF MENTION.

Crossman, the gentleman's hatter, clothier and furnisher, 111 First street.

Driving pony, harness and cart for sale or cash apply to R. C. WARNER, 208 First street. 4s6

Are you prepar ng great meals at the Portland this week Just try one, and ask your friends in to join you.

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and 2d Third. Call thereon and keep for reference.

Several large orders from the interior were booked at The Kohler & Chase Music House yesterday. They hand e the Decker Bros. piano together with other excellent manufactures, organs and musical good

PREPARED FOR THE WINTER.

The biggest stock of stoves for parlor or kitchen yet seen in the city is the display of the famous "Garland" in all grades for either department of the household at Deal & O'Reilly's, Second and Yamhill. They do not forget the necessity of having a full supply of Oregon stoves and will be heard from as usual during the Mechanics' fair season

Last Trips of the Steamer T. J. Potter to the Seaside.

On Saturday September 8, the palatial steamboat T J Potter will make her usual trip for the last time this season On Tuesday, 11th inst., will be made the last down trip, returning will leave Hwaco at 10 A M Wednesday, 12 h inst. Round trip tickets will be honored until 30th inst. as heretofore announced on other O R & N boats from Astoria and on steamer Miller between Hwaco and Astoria. A. L. MAXWELL,
G P & T Agt.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T Feb 25 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland Oregon—Gentlemen We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniform fly of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours Truly
TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.
By J H HOUGHTON Secretary

Yellowstone National Park.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points I sit The only line to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Rail man berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No 2 Washington street corner of Front.

Owing to the great rush Thursday evening for $10 suits we will continue the sale Friday and Saturday to close out the balance.
ARTHUR KOHN,
Second and Morrison streets

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line, Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line C. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS.—Merchants from the interior towns will find their friends at the Crystal Palace, 104 First street, presided over by G. F Slifer Lunch all day, and the best.

Amelie Rives's new work, "Herod and Mariamne," for sale by C H Wilcox, 150 First street. Mailed on receipt of 25 cents

Carriages, buggies, harness, etc., at Frank Bros'. Implement Company, 68 and 70 Front street.

Boys wanted at American District telegraph office

Hebrew New Year cards at Ed Dekum's, 42 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $3 per doz. — Trawick's, 127 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 121 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For Choice Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Ninth and Washington streets.

Pure Teas and Coffees away below all others handsome new premiums to every customer. Great Eastern Tea Co., 233 First and 48 Washington street.

Use Pond's Extract for every Pain and Soreness; it stops bleeding from the nose, sore mouth, sore-ache, etc. Take no substitute. Insist on having Pond's Extract. Sold everywhere.

The Weather.

Washington street between the Arcades and Oysters Man stroke.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

MISSISSIPPI IN OREGON.—A few days ago a lawyer named Walsh, from Mississippi passed through the city He was visiting with a view to locating, and felt inclined toward Oregon and Portland. Conversing with a G. A. R. man, he pointed to a medal on his breast and said "That means you were in the war?" The answer was affirmative and the Mississippian went on to say he had been in the war, but on the other side though he hadn't thought best to say much about it. The Grand Army man assured him he could talk all he pleased and no one would take exceptions; that no one would greet him more kindly than the old veterans he met and they would swap yarns with him by the hour By the bye the stranger had a ball et through the hip as a "trade mark" of the business he was in He went on to tell how he came to enlist Early in the war a cavalry raid swept down upon Northern Mississippi, and they fell in with him, a mere boy of sixteen One of the "Yanks" asked him if he knew any rebels about there. He did but didn't propose to betray them. "That's right my boy" said his interlocutor, "you stick to that. Where's your father?" "He's an old man too old to take any part" The Yankee looked at the lad a moment and said "What's the matter with you? You are a big chunk of a fellow and why aren't you shouldering a gun to help them when all your friends are fighting for their country?" The boy rode on pondering the Yank's home thrust and finding his father said "I'm going to enlist When it comes to a Yankee taunting me for not fighting for my country I can't stand it any longer," and enlist he did the next day, and saw the business through A bullet in the thigh is witness that he did so But he is mistaken in fearing that any Northern republican will think less of him for the part he took

POLICE PAY DAY.—Yesterday was pay day for the police and he men who guard the city by day and night signed their names to the roll, received their salaries and went away contented Very few people have any idea of how much it requires to pay the salaries of the police of Portland every month It averages close to $3.00 The cost for August was $3411 85 of which $338 85 was paid to the regular officers, including the chief and captains; the other $17 was divided equally among the seventeen special and public school officers who draw down the magnificent sum sum of $1 a month for the privilege of wearing a star. The school officers were not when number are janitors and prize pals vested with police authority to facilitate the preservance of order in their respective bailiwicks The chief receives $200 a month the three captains $100 each, and the thirty five officers $90

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK YARDS.—The Union stock yards at Sixteenth and Vistreets on the line of the Northern Pacific, are business up quite a business About ten car loads of cattle and sheep are handled the daily, as well as some hogs and horses. About five car loads of cattle and sheep go to he Sound country, and the remainder are consumed here. There are quite a number of horses passing through the yards. Every day from one span to five are shipped and every few days a car load Hogs do not travel much at this time of the year, that is, four legged hogs Some very fine specimens of the great American two-legged hog are, however, on the wing and are to be met on all trains and steamboats They do not tarry at the stock yards, and so out no figure in their business

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Adolph Haberly a minor, by Geo. A Brodie, his guardian ad litem, yesterday began suit in the U S. circuit court against the North Pacific Industrial Fair Association to recover damages in the sum of $4000 Plaintiff was working on the exposition building on July 2, wheeling timbers on one of the upper stories of said building and as he alleges, for want of a suitable gangway the truck ran to one side and crowded the plaintiff off so that he fell about thirty feet, and he was cut and bruised and both his legs were broken, and he has been to the expense of $85 in endeavoring to cure said wounds and has been injured in the sum of $4000, wherefore he asks judgment for that amount and his costs and disbursements.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Fred Harlow, who is spending a few weeks at Troutdale, met with a singular and painful accident last Sunday. Some campers had built a fire on a gravel bar in the river and this had communicated to an old tree lying on the bank and burned the inside completely, leaving the bark whole. Mr. Harlow going down to the river to bathe attempted to walk on the trunk of the old tree and broke through, slighting on a bed of live coals It is unnecessary to say that he got out of the fire as soon as possible, but his feet were very badly burned and he is laid up from the effects of his mishap, and it will be some time ere he can find any resting place for the soles of his feet which will be comfortable.

A MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—A project is on foot to organize a musical institute here Several prominent capitalists have interested themselves in this matter and the prospects are very good for the plan being carried out. It is estimated that a lot can be procured, and a suitable building erected for $50 000. Such an institution is needed here, and if Portland intends to be a city, must be provided It would bring here people from the whole Northwest to study music and would be a benefit to the city in many ways At present there is no adequate accommodation for pupils who wish to come here for instruction One music teacher here has been obliged to turn away 100 applicants within the past year.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY.—Mr A H Johnson yesterday traded thirty acres of land in the hills back of the Gambrinus brewery adjoining the A. N King claim to Mr Robert Irving for half a block in Sixteenth and R, with the boarding house and equipments complete situated thereon Mr. Irving has tired of business and will amuse himself in improving this land and thirty six acres he owns adjoining He intends to blast out the stumps and beautify the tract and call it Irving park Mr Johnson has no intention of engaging in the manufacture of soap, but will endeavor to find a man to start up the factory as he thinks such a concern should not be lying idle in this city

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.—W H Ireland Howe and E W Bliss, of Brooklyn, New York, yesterday began suit in the United States circuit court again t John Heneyman & Co of this city to recover damages for infringement of patent Plaintiffs claim to be the inventors of a soldering machine and allege that defendants have within the past two years made and sold without license a number of these machines in violation of plaintiffs' exclusive rights, and ask that defendants be compelled to account for and to pay to plaintiffs all gains and profits on such machines and all damages sustained by them

REPORTED CHARTERED.—It is rumored that the Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company have chartered the steamer Michigan from Geo L. Colwell to run between this port and San Francisco Mr Wm Reid, president of the company could not be found yesterday to verify the report It is supposed that the Michigan has really been chartered she will carry the wheat brought in on the narrow gauge to San Francisco There is a great amount of wheat along the narrow gauge lines and as no one seems anxious to get up to the levee to be loaded, the wheat must be got up some how.

WAGERING REAL ESTATE.—Sam Harris and John Wood, of South Bend, Pacific county, made a bet Wednesday, says the Astorian, on the presidential election, the papers being drawn up by a leading attorney of this city. Each owns a quarter section of timber land on the N sand, the claims adjoining, the 320 acres being worth about $2500. According to the terms of the wager, death being barred, if Harrison gets a majority of the electoral votes John Wood gets both quarter sections, if Cleveland gets a majority of the electoral votes Sam Harris owns the two 160-acre tracts.

CONCERT AT THE OAKS.—To-morrow (Saturday) evening there will be a boat race by members of the Portland Rowing Association, over a mile course, straight away, to finish at the Morrison-street bridge. The first race will be a double scull, between Bryan and Muir, and McAlpin and Caswell. The second will be a four-oared junior. Entries—L. B. Cox, cox, Dunn, J Zan (s), C. Cooke, (b), Cox, J. [illegible] Lee (s), Dick Thurlby, Samuel Partington (b), and De Neu stroke.

ASSAULTED A BOY.—S. Frank, the keeper of a peanut stand on North First street, was tried in Justice Phelan's court yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery, committed upon a 9-year-old boy named Willie Book It appeared at the trial that the boy was passing the stand and picked up a single peanut and put it down again Just as he did so Frank stepped on Book and struck him on the head, felling him to the ground and then maliciously kicked him He was fined $10 and costs.

NOT SO UNUSUAL.—Mr. Charles McKenny of Cresswell writes to THE OREGONIAN what he considers the boss egg story He says while his wife was breaking eggs for cooking she found one which had another inside of it. Eggs are not usually built that way, but still such freaks of nature are not so uncommon Portland women, when breaking eggs, frequently find a chicken inside of them, but they have become so accustomed to this sort of thing that they pay no attention to it

REOPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools will reopen September 13, for the fall term Ex-City Superintendent Crawford thinks that the attendance of the first day will be about $400 as compared with $300 last year, an increase of 200 At the close of school last June a few over 3000 were in attendance Upwards of seventy were promoted from the Grammar schools into the High school and it is expected that between fifty and sixty of them will attend

POOR OUTLOOK FOR CANNERYMEN.—Prospects for the season's salmon fishery at Gray's Harbor are rather gloomy From persons arriving on the General Miles from that place the Astorian learns that the canners and fishermen have failed to agree as to the prices to be paid for fish and nothing is being done in the way of fishing as the same trouble is being experienced at Tillamook it looks as if the fishermen were determined to have big prices

SINGULAR WAY TO SEND COIN.—Yesterday a small sack, evidently manufactured for the pocket o a pair of overalls, was received at the postoffice It contained $230 in gold coin and not a line accompanied it to show who it came from or for what purpose it was intended It is supposed to have been sent in by some postmaster and the stamp on the envelope containing the sack gives no clue which may lead to some information in regard to the coin

THE WORK OF PAVING.—The Bituminous Rock Paving Company intend to begin today the work of paving Washington street between Second and Third, as a sample block to show what the new material is capable of The company have completed the work of laying the walks and carriage drives around the new residence of Mr H White, at the corner of G and Nineteenth streets which gives good satisfaction.

GEORGE W CABLE COMING.—The noted author and novelist, George W. Cable, will be in the city in a few days He will read from his own writings under the auspices of the Oregon Alpine Club, at the Tabernacle, corner Tenth and Morrison streets, next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings The literary treat to be afforded by the presence of this gentleman should be en oyed by all.

BOY RUN OVER.—As a butcher cart belonging to Cooper & Sons was passing down First street yesterday forenoon, when near Montgomery street the horse stumbled and a 10-year-old son of Mrs. W Philpot who was crossing the street, was knocked down and the cart passed over him. On examination it was found that his injuries were not serious.

NEW CHORAL SOCIETY.—The ladies and gentlemen who signed the roll and all those intending to become members of the new choral society are requested to meet at the Arion hall above Prentice's music store tonight at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing the society. Sufficient signatures have already been obtained to make it a success.

WILD SPECKLED.—The fish market is pretty well supplied now Fine salmon are sent over from Tacoma and plenty of steelt, herring, tom cod and forktails from the sound. There is a great variety of fish to be had at the boats at fish rock row Many cod, flicks, sea trout, lings, rock cod are many other varieties will soon be plentiful after the rains.

MISDEMEANOR.—Mr. Frank Hall, who was arrested on a charge of misdemeanor in connection with the Hall-Mallory case, was released on bail yesterday afternoon in the sum of $500 Hall will appear before the grand jury next month.

ALL QUIET AT ROSLYN.—Latest advices from Roslyn, W. T., are to the effect that everything is quiet in the coal mines, that the sheriff is in charge and that many of the guards have returned to the East. The negroes are working in mine No. 3 and getting over between five and six tons of coal a day each. They aim to be able to make $10 a day in mines 1 and 2 where the Knights of Labor would not allow their members to make over $3 50 a day

DEATH OF DR. G GLENN.—Dr. G. Glenn an old and well-known resident of the city, died about 12 o'clock last night aged 65 He has been suffering from general debility for the past six months. He has been a widower for many years, and leaves one daughter, the wife of Dr. Norris E. Cox. Dr. Glenn has resided in Oregon for more than thirty years and for most of that period has practiced his profession.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Oregon Alpine Club will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in the rooms on fifth floor of Portland Savings bank. In addition to the regular routine business, officers for the ensuing year will be elected, this being the annual meeting A full attendance is requested.

HELD TO APPEAR.—In the police court Charles Sykes was yesterday held to appear before the grand jury in the sum of $50 to answer to the charge of assaulting his wife, Hattie Sykes, with a razor Jealousy seems to be the cause of domestic trouble A suit for a divorce is now pending in the circuit court.

RETURNED FROM PUGET SOUND.—Lieut. Burr of the United States engineer corps has returned from the Sound and left yesterday afternoon for the Cascade locks. No work has been done here for several months, but it is intended to resume operations in a short time.

A LEAKY PIPE.—In front of the city jail there is forming a pool of water which should be looked after The water finds its way through the Belgian block pavement from a leak in the pipe which carries water to the reservoir on the opposite side of the street.

ALMOST RECOVERED.—N B Lappens who made a very painful incision in his leg, with a hatchet, while cutting kindling a few days since, has almost recovered and expects to be at his post in the United States Local Inspector's office in a day or so.

BALL GAME POSTPONED.—The game between Companies I and G which was to have taken place to morrow has been postponed until Saturday, September 15.

A NUMBER THREE.—National Cash Register was put in the music store of Wiley B. Allen yesterday

THE WILLAMETTES AND SALT LAKES.

The Champions of Oregon and Utah to Meet on the Diamond Saturday and Sunday.

The Salt Lake baseball club, champions of Utah, arrived in East Portland yesterday, and are being taken care of by Joseph Beveridge, manager of the Willamettes. They downed the Pendletons by a score of 12 to nothing Tuesday, and Wednesday they came out victorious by a score of 7 to 4. They are a fine body of strapping young fellows, and will give the Willamettes, the Oregon champions, a lively tussle To-morrow's game will begin at 2 P M, and Sunday's at 3.30 P M.

The following are the nines which will compete

Willamettes.	Portlands.	Salt Lakes
Tom Dull	Catcher	Straub

IRISH FREE TRADE.

Patrick Egan Exposes Recent Democratic Sophistries.

IRISHMEN'S BITTER EXPERIENCE.

Effects of the English Policy in the Green Isle Plainly Evident — Pawnbrokerage Alone Shows Progress

Frank H. Hurd, a democratic congressman, recently published a letter in the New York *World*, attempting to gloss over the effects of the English free trade policy in Ireland, which Patrick Egan has effectively riddled in the following reply:

The letter of Frank H. Hurd contains so many glaring misstatements and is so perversive of the historical incidents in regard to the question of Irish free trade, with which it undertakes to deal, that I cannot permit it to remain unanswered. Indeed, were it not for the well-known high and honorable character of the writer, one would imagine that he had written with the deliberate intention of misleading Irish-Americans, supposing them to be entirely ignorant of the history of their country. Mr. Hurd says: "In order to excite prejudice against tariff reform in this country it is often charged by protectionists that the industries of Ireland have been destroyed by British free trade. I propose in a brief historical inquiry to show the absolute falseness of the charge." He then goes on to state his case in four propositions. In the first he sets forth that "Ireland's manufacturing interests were ruined by the English protection system long before free trade had been established in Great Britain," in fact, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In support of this argument he cites numerous laws passed by the English parliament in restriction of Irish industries and for the purpose of "the promotion of England's trade." Mr. Hurd, able political economist that he is, appears to overlook the fact that it was not the protection of Irish manufactures against English competition that killed Irish industries, but the protection of English manufactures against Irish competition, and that while Irish manufactures, without protection, languished and died, English manufactures, with protection, increased and flourished.

I say here that the phrase "free trade" in those days in Ireland had an entirely different significance from the English and American use of the term at present. In order to protect English trade from Irish competition the English parliament had passed various laws prohibiting the shipment of Irish products direct to America and other countries. The Irish phrase "free trade" meant the removal of those restrictions—nothing more.

COMMERCIAL EQUALITY ASKED FOR, NOT MONOPROTECTION.

I will here quote Mr. Hurd's second proposition in full: "As soon as Irish sentiment on the subject of trade became strong enough to assert itself, its demand was unanimous for commercial liberty. The restrictive laws to which I have referred had been complained of by the people of Ireland for years without avail. But when the struggle for the independence of the American colonies began the opportunity for their repeal came. France and America being close allies, the Irish leaders feared an invasion. They asked the British government for protection, which was refused. They then took steps to protect themselves. Nearly 40,000 volunteers were organized for that purpose. One of the results of this organization was the stimulation of an agitation for free trade. As a means to that end the volunteers resolved to wear nothing manufactured in England. The British government, embarrassed by the revolt of the American colonies, anxious as to the attitude of France, and disposed, therefore, to be conciliatory to its Irish subjects, removed many of the restrictions complained of. Soon afterward our Irish parliament was created, and both branches of that body in one of their earliest addresses to the throne declared that: 'It is not by temporary expedients, but by free trade alone, that the nation is to be saved from impending ruin.' The free trade for which the Irish parliament then asked was the removal of the discriminations in the statutes against Irish industries, so that those of both countries might be placed under the operations of the same laws. This measure of relief was at last fully granted by the Irish government. In the sixteen years which followed—from 1783 to 1798—the progress of the Irish people under the new policy was wonderful. Lord Clare, not often ready to speak a friendly word for Ireland, wrote in 1798: 'There is not a nation on the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufacturing with the same rapidity in the same time.' It is apparent that this British free trade for which the Irish parliament had asked did not destroy Irish industries. On the contrary, it gave them the first healthy impetus they had received for more than a century. From that time until 1846 the same laws substantially governed both the Irish and English industries. But these laws were avowedly passed for the purpose of protection. Of course, the baleful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the oppressive laws by which the former had been governed in the preceding century. That the Irish people realized the burdens which protection imposed, and were hostile to the continuance of the policy, was shown by the position they took with reference to the repeal of the corn laws."

THE FALLACY IN THE USE OF A TERM.

It will be seen by the explanation already given that the "free trade" for which the Irish parliament so enthusiastically and so determinedly contended was not the "free trade" of the Cobden Club, but freedom to trade, and it is therefore misleading on the part of Mr. Hurd to describe it as "this English free trade for which the Irish parliament asked." He will himself, I think, on consideration, see that he should have called it anti-British free trade. The following resolutions, against the union and against British free trade, passed by the woolen, cotton and silk weavers at a meeting held in the Weavers' hall, Dublin, January 21, 1800, will more clearly illustrate this point than any words of mine:

"*Resolved*, That previous to the year 1782, while the parliament of Great Britain assumed a control over the parliament of this country, our manufactures were in a languishing and decayed state.

"That since that period, having had the benefit of enjoying the parental care and solicitude of a resident parliament, the manufactures of Ireland have increased in a rapid manner.

"That we behold with anxious concern any attempt made to deprive us of that parliament and submit the regulation of our manufactures to the parliament of another country, under whose partial influence they had been nearly annihilated.

"That an humble address be presented to parliament expressive of our gratitude for the unremitting protection we have experienced from them, and praying that they will not relinquish or transfer to a rival country the guardianship of the manufactures of Ireland, on which our comforts, nay, the existence of so many thousands, depend.

"That the following gentlemen, with the chairman and secretary, be appointed a committee to forward an address to parliament: John Orr, C. C. Duffy, Richard Power, J. T. Sinnott, John Milliken, Thomas Parker, Jacob Geoghegan, Thomas Abbott, chairman; Thomas Smith, secretary."

When the independence of the Irish parliament was secured in 1782, one of the first acts of that body was to establish protective duties upon all importations, including those from England. In the words of Thomas Davis this was done "partly from a belief that protection alone could secure a beginning to trade, and partly out of retribution on England." Speaking on this subject in 1785 Henry Grattan, addressing the Irish parliament, said: "Remember that you have a right to take the products of foreign plantations subject to your own stipulated duties; that you have a right to carry on an experimental trade in countries contiguous to which Great Britain has established her monopolies; the power of trade this—and an instrument of power, and station, and authority—of the British empire. Considering that you have likewise a right to the exclusive supply of your own market and the exclusive reserve of the rudiments of your manufactures; and that you have an absolute dominion over the public purse and over the collection of the revenue. If you ask me how you shall use these powers, I say: For Ireland, with due regard to the British nation.'"

During the eighteen years of Ireland's independent parliament, from 1783 to 1800, under a policy of freedom to trade and strict protection for her home industries, the progress of Ireland was simply enormous. As stated in Mr. Hurd's quotation from Lord Clare, "there is not a nation on the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufacturing, with the same rapidity in the same time."

ENGLAND JEALOUS OF IRISH PROTECTIVE LAWS.

Mr. Hurd's study of Irish history was not, I venture to say, carried him far enough to learn the fact that it was the rooted determination of the people of Ireland to protect Irish manufacturers and Irish products against competitors, and especially against the competition of England, which aroused the fear, the jealousy and the enmity of the English manufacturing interests, and that under the leadership of Pitt, in 1785, an attempt was made—known as "Orde's commercial propositions"—to curtail and control the power of the Irish parliament to impose those protective duties. The attempt was bitterly opposed by all the anti-national leaders and was defeated; and from that hour Pitt began to lay his plans to strangle the Irish parliament.

It was in order to take away the power to protect Irish industries and to establish free trade between England and Ireland in the interest of English manufacturers that Pitt worked out the accursed union, the cause of all the degradation and misery and heartburnings of the Irish people for the last eighty-eight years. Is it any wonder then, that, hating the union and its authors as I do, I should also detest the cause that led up to the union, and that I should dread and fight against the introduction of English free trade—the deadly enemy of my race—into the land of my adoption?

The English people are just what the French contemptuously call them, "a nation of shopkeepers" and, pursue English policy where you will, around the globe, you will find it, in every clime and in every instance, moved and directed by some commercial interest, dear to the heart of the English shopkeeper, and worked out by chicanery. So it was, and is, in England's relations to Ireland. During the two years of the agitation on the question of uniting the English and Irish parliaments—from 1798 to 1800—the advocates of union argued, and wrote, and entered into calculations, to prove "that as Ireland's trade with Britain had been great before the union, it would be infinitely greater after the union;" that if Ireland would only consent to the union with England—which included free trade between the two countries—the great English market would be opened up to Irish manufactures, and Irish industries and commerce would in a very short time double up. How were these predictions and promises realized? In 1799—according to Pitt himself—Ireland imported from England manufactured goods to the value of $5,000,000, and exported to England of manufactures, goods $25,000,000. In 1831 Ireland's exports to England were $22,000,000, almost entirely composed of raw material, which gave but little employment in the raising, while she imported from England in that year manufactured articles to the value of $35,000,000.

IRELAND'S BITTER EXPERIENCE WITH LOW TARIFF.

Mr. Hurd says: "Reduce the tariff to the rates before the war, and while English merchants might export to us more than they do now, what they would gain here would be a poor compensation for the loss they would sustain through our competition with them in the markets of the world—a competition which can only be possible through a large reduction of our tariff rates." This is the great democratic stock argument and bears a close relationship to the argument of the pro-unionists in Ireland in 1798-1800, which I have quoted. Should not the American people and especially Irish-Americans, take to heart the words of Plunkett to the Irish parliament on this subject: "These are not the times for theory; let us cling to experience." Now, let us see what is the lesson experience teaches. In 1832 a well known authority on the state of Ireland—William L. Battersby—in his "Repealers' Manual" wrote: "Our financiers may tell us of the wonderful advantages of having the English market open to us," but what use is that to the Irish people if, like a sponge it sucks up all that is transmitted to it? They may tell us that we have a commodious place for our exports, but what is that if it be only a sinking place, which drains us of our last penny?"

In the town of Drogheda, before the union, 2500 pieces of linen of all kinds, including sheeting, were made in one day, when employed 2000 persons at from £1 to £1 10s per week. There are not now 500 pieces made nor one-fifth of the men employed at even five shillings per week. Does the English market support the other $1500?

In the Liberty of Dublin there were 800 looms, at which 4000 persons were employed, before the union. There are not now 100 daily employed. Does the English market support the 3300 who, next to starvation, are wandering through the metropolis?

In one parish in Kilkenny (St. Canice) there were 4000 employed, before the union, in woolen manufacture. There are not now 100 persons employed. Does the English market support the wants of the 290 who were reduced to beggary?

In the town of Carrick, before the union, 3000 persons were employed at one trade alone. There are now forty employed. Does the English market support the wants of the remaining 4900?

In Limerick one branch of trade alone, before the union, employed 15,000 persons. Now there is scarcely one employed there. Has the English market supplied their wants?

In Cork 3000 females alone were employed in making gloves at from six to eight shillings per dozen, before the union. There are not now 500 persons at half the wages. In the same city there were 300 persons employed at brogue making, at from twenty to twenty-five shillings per week. Now there are only 100 employed at above nine shillings per week.

In Youghal there were, before the union, seven large tan-yards; now there is but one. In the same place there were 200 combers; now there are only twelve.

In Prosperous, before the union, there were 500 looms, which gave (as Lord Sheffield testified) employment to 3000 persons; now there are but ten, and these not giving employment to above 100 persons, at 6 pence per day each.

From the returns of the trades of Dublin, it appears that 30,000 men had constant employment before the union, at from 25 to 30 shillings per week, while there are now scarcely 10,000 employed, and many of these at wages not exceeding 12 shillings per week. Before the union there were sixty woolen manufactories in Dublin; there are now ten.

PAWNBROKERAGE ALONE SHOWS PROSPERITY.

In fact, there is no business in Ire and, except pawnbroking, that has not felt the "dreadful and devastating effects of the union," and Mr. Battersby might have added, of "English free trade."

Mr. Hurd's glowing description of the magnificent prosperity which has come upon Ireland under the heaven-sent blessings of English free trade reminds me forcibly of a viceroy's after-dinner reply at a lord mayor's banquet in Dublin, in the good old days before the land league killed out genuine Blunkeyism, to the usual toast of "The Lord-Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland." But it especially reminds me of the celebrated oration of that genial old bachelor, Viceroy Lord Carlisle, when he declared that although the population was decreasing, and although manufacture and commerce were not all that could be desired, yet so prosperous was Ireland in the matter of grazing, that he believed God in His wisdom must have destined her to become "the fruitful mother of flocks and herds."

If Ireland has become so prosperous under English free trade as Mr. Hurd would have us believe, why have there been from 1846, when free trade was established, down to the end of 1880, according to government returns, 158,000 ejectment, representing nearly 15,000,000 persons evicted from their homes in Ireland. Why has the population of Ireland decreased from 8,800,000 in 1846 to 4,700,000 to-day? Why are Irish people still flying away from their homes as from a pesthouse? Why are Ireland's manufactures and commerce on the verge of bankruptcy? Why? Because the iniquities of English free trade—not the wisdom of God, as Lord Carlisle said—have converted Ireland into "the fruitful mother of flocks and herds;" because English free trade has killed out Irish manufactures, and because Ireland has no power to put on a protective tariff to give them a fresh start and to nurture them.

Three years ago Mr. Parnell claimed that the home rule bill, then about to be for mulated for Ireland, should give to Ireland the right to protect Irish manufactures—at least for a limited period—but so great was the alarm aroused among the English "shopkeepers" and the Liberal Cobden Club free traders, that he has not dared since to say one word more on the subject.

IRISH-AMERICANS GOOD AMERICANS.

Mr. Hurd appeals to the patriotism of Irish-Americans for their old home, upon the grounds that if American duties were taken off "Irish linens, laces, poplins and certain kinds of woolens, the market of 90,000,000 people would be opened to Irish products and a prosperity would come to Ireland which would terminate the sad immigration which makes exiles of her people in every land under the sun." To say the very least, Mr. Hurd does not pay a high compliment to the intelligence of Irish-Americans, or to their loyalty to American interests, when he seriously addresses to them such an argument as this. The condition, too, which he implicitly attaches to American—or he should rather have said Democratic—sympathy with Ireland, when he asks: "How can Irish-Americans who ask for American sympathy with their kinsmen refuse the assistance to their countrymen who are engaged in a similar struggle?" can only serve to amuse the intelligent reader.

Between the struggle in Ire and and that in which Mr. Hurd and his brother free traders are engaged, there is not one particle of similarity. The countrymen are struggling for protection for Irish labor, protection for Irish manufactures and commerce, protection for Irish homes; while Irish landlords, English monopolists, and Mr. Hurd's friends, the Cobden club theorists, want free trade in Irish eviction, free trade in Irish land, free trade in Irish labor, and a free market for English manufactures in Ireland.

In conclusion I will reply to the honorable gentleman's quotation from the speech of Daniel O'Connell before the anti-corn law league by quoting the views of John Mitchel, the sturdy Presbyterian Irish rebel of '48 the man whose example did more than that of any other of the brave, brilliant band of young Irishmen to stir up the spirit of resistance to oppression and wrong among his countrymen; the man whose teachings and writings—a thousand times more than those of O'Connell—are to-day the national gospel of the manhood of Ireland. John Mitchel wrote in his paper, *The United Irishman*, in 1848: "The detestable practice of free trade and 'fair competition,' which is described by Louis Blanc as 'that specious system of leaving unrestricted all pecuniary dealings between man and man, which leaves the poor man at the mercy of the rich, and promises to cupidity that waits its time an easy victory over hunger that cannot wait; the system that seeks to make mammon an act God or justice rule this world—is a word, the English or famine system—must be abolished utterly—in farm, in workshop, in town and country, abolished utterly; and to do this were worth three revolutions, or three times three."

Faithfully yours,

PATRICK EGAN.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 23, 1888.

AMERICANS FLEECED IN LONDON.

An English Sharper Who Did Up a Fresh Young Man from Milwaukee.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The fleecing of the American abroad goes merrily on. The bait that always catches the man from the States is the heavy swell. It is not to be wondered at the shrewdest of Americans are deceived by London and Parisian gamblers when one reflects that the most acute of native judges are easily taken in by them. I recall an instance which serves to show how the London sharps work in the year of grace, 1888:

I was standing in front of the Victoria hotel one afternoon with the youngest son of one of the richest men in Milwaukee, when a victoria drove up to allow a gentleman known as Edwardes Potter, Esq., to alight. I give his name because he is one of the best known gamblers in London, though he poses as a bowling swell. He is rather consumptive in appearance, but looks an aristocrat from the toes up. His carriage was perfectly appointed, the horses easily worth $2000, and both of the men on the box the perfection of good form. He wore white kid gloves with heavy black stitching. Aside from this he was perfectly dressed—a tall, languid man with a drooping mustache, a single glass, and an air of undeniable distinction. I had seen him about London a good deal, learned that he frequented the hotels where Americans stopped, and that he was a gambler. Afterwards I had seen him at the Smith-Kilrain fight; so that, when the son of one of the richest men in Milwaukee rushed forward and grasped his hand, I thought that something would come of it. He was a clever little chap—my friend from Milwaukee—had spent a good many of his twenty-eight years of life in roaming about, and was very well known in New York.

"I suppose," said I, "that you know that that man is a professional gambler?"

"Nonsense!" said the only son. "He's one of the best known men-about-town in London—charming fellow in every way. He has just bought a new rig, and he's going to take me along to see the springs."

Half an hour later, Mr. Edwardes Potter whirled up to the door of the Victoria, and a beautiful ash cart with a chestnut colt, whose shiny coat was embellished by a white collar and a russet leather harness. The pair went off to a pigeon shoot and the only son came back in the evening, misty but happy.

"Lost twenty pun's" he said foggily as he went on his way to dinner. "An your frien', Edwardes Potter, loaned it to me. That's th' kin' of gambler he is. Good enough for me, I'll tell you that much."

A couple of hours later, while I was at the Savoy theater, the only son drifted into the box with an invitation to supper and a small game of poker afterwards.

"I heard you were here," he said, "and wanted to catch you before you went out."

"Who'll be there?" I asked.

"All friends of ours," he said. "We're just going to play ten shillings limit."

When we returned to the hotel at midnight supper was laid.

There were four or five men, among them Edwardes Potter and a Man-Who-Spoiled-It-All. He was a sleek, suave and pallid-faced American gambler—the sort of a man whom the average American can spot at a glance. The only man I knew in the crowd, an Irish leader, winked knowingly at me before the supper was finished. It was a very agreeable party, but not the sort that one would care to meet at a card table. Fortunately the only son got three sheets in the wind and became helpless from wine before the supper was finished, and this was the cause for breaking up the party. We took him to his room where his servant put him to bed, and then we went back, smoked a cigar with the gamblers and retired for the night. We left Mr. Edwards Potter and one of his English cronies in the smoking room. Ten minutes later they ascended to the third story of the hotel, though they did not live there, entered the room of the drowsy youngster from Milwaukee, rallied and joked with him for a while, got him to sit up in bed and match coins, and when they left half an hour later, they had "won" £3800 from him. Of this, something over £900 was cash, the rest an unattested I. O. U.

The following day there was a great stir about it, but only so far as to say the manager of the hotel could ask him to power to get the money back, but failing in this, he cleared the smoking room of as magnificent a collection of gamblers as London could show. He had not known before that they were there. Nevertheless I noticed that when returned to London again Mr. Edwardes Potter was still one of the most distinguished and apparently popular visitors to that and other hotels where Americans congregate. I was told by a good English author that his business in fleecing Americans amounted to about $30,000 a year. There is no risk either. They don't shoot in London.

BLAKELY HALL.

"Our club may have its faults, even when at home in Boston," she said, while her heaving breast bore with emotion she was powerless to conceal, and the sad dew of tender compassion glistened for an instant on the sweeping lashes that veiled but could not hide, the pathetic eagerness of her soulful orbs. "But there is this to be said in their favor: They are no cheaper team in the business." "And why?" he asked, with the gruff, harsh brevity that always characterizes the unsympathetic half of humanity. "Because," and here a naive sin is peddled and swirled about the court-plaster beauty spot on the southeast corner of her cheek "because, you know."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Oh, if only had her complexion. Why, it is easily obtained. Use Fossoul's Complexion Powder.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

Foreign and Coastwise Cargoes During the Month of August.

British Officials Examining San Juan Bay With a View to Its Fortification—New Lighthouse Talked of.

(Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.)

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 4.—During the month of August the lumber shipments from Puget sound amounted to 15,767,496 feet, valued at $267,752 49. Twelve vessels sailed for foreign ports, carrying cargoes valued at $128,074 14. The remaining amount of lumber was sent to coastwise ports, principally San Francisco. The Southern California demand for lumber has materially diminished within the last twelve months. The collapsing of the boom is the general cause for the decreased demand. The demand for foreign tonnage was not as brisk during August as the two preceding months. Only sixteen vessels are at present under engagement to load foreign cargoes on Puget sound. The best rate to Melbourne quoted is 55 shillings, received by two Norwegian barks at San Diego. One freight to Townsville received by a small vessel is 57s 6d. Eighteen vessels engaged to transport lumber to foreign arrived last month. Five vessels to load wheat at Tacoma for Europe arrived during August, and five other vessels were chartered. The following vessels are now engaged to load lumber on Puget sound for foreign ports:

From San Francisco American ships Invincible, 1394 tons, for Sydney and Havester, 1428 tons, for Melbourne; rate £2 10s per 1000 feet; American barkentine John Smith, 581 tons, for Townsville, and Mukah, 668 tons, for Melbourne; rate 52s 6d; schooner William F. Witzman, 449 tons, for Sydney; rate 52s 6d; British ship Elmhurst, 1712 tons, for Hobson's bay; rate £2 10s, and British bark Antoinette, 884 tons, for Shanghai. From San Diego the Norwegian barks Bonheur, 927 tons, Germanic, 1296 tons, Arna, 518 tons; rate 55 shillings for Melbourne and British ship Brucklay Castle, 1014 tons, for Montevideo; rate $12 50. From San Pedro, Swedish bark Atlantic, 980 tons, for Sydney; rate 45 shillings and Norwegian bark Augusta, 827 tons, for Melbourne. From Honolulu, British ship S. F. Hervey, 900 tons, and the Russian bark Rhea, 938 tons, for Melbourne; rate £2 12s 6d. Vessels under engagement to load wheat at Tacoma for Cork, U. K., are the British ships Bukroft, 1626 tons, Great Victoria, 2236 tons, Andreta, 1708 tons, from San Pedro, and the Albana from San Diego. The American ship Henry Failing, 1890 tons, from San Pedro. The rate of the Bukroft is the only vessel made public which is 30 shillings per ton.

The following vessels arrived last month to load lumber cargoes for foreign ports: August 8—American ships St. Francis, 1806 tons, from Hiogs, to load lumber, for Yokohama, and the Richard P. Buck, 1491 tons, 26 days, from San Diego for Buenos Ayres at $12 per 1000 feet; British bark Pak Wan, 818 tons, 22 days, from Honolulu for Melbourne, rate 52s 6d.

August 11—The schooner William Renton, 425 tons, 18 days, from San Francisco for Brisbane, rate 55s; and barkentine Robert Sudden, 625 tons, 16 days, from San Francisco for Townsville, rate 57s 6d.

August 17—American ships, St. David, 19 days; Parker M. Whitmore, 2175 tons, 35 days, to load wheat cargoes at Tacoma, for Cork, U. K., for orders; John Bryce, 1870 tons, 39 days, for Hobson's bay; Norwegian bark Orion, 27 days, load spars at Port Blakely for London, at 60s per 1000 feet all, from San Pedro; and the American ship Guardian, 1073 tons, 31 days from San Diego for Valparaiso, at 42s 6d.

August 20—The American bark C. O. Whitmore, 855 tons, 16 days from San Francisco for Honolulu, on owners' account.

August 21—The British bark Tyburnia, 961 tons, 19 days from San Francisco for Sydney on owners' account; British ship George Thompson, 1128 tons, 29 days from San Pedro for Sydney on owners' account, and the British bark Florence Treat, 794 tons, 29 days for Sydney on owners' account.

August 22—The Norwegian bark Njnal, 559 tons, 29 days from San Pedro for Melbourne at 52s 6d.

August 23—The American schooner Compeer, 330 tons, 40 days from Siberia for Nanaimo, to load coal.

August 24—The British bark Plymouth, 1312 tons, 19 days from San Pedro, to load wheat at Tacoma for Cork for orders at 30s.

August 26—The Indian bark Cornello Zeno, 975 tons, 19 days from San Francisco for Iquiqui at 37 6d; the British bark St. Lawrence, 1019 tons, 17 days from San Diego for Sydney at 42s 6d, and the schooner George V. Jordan, 679 tons, 24 days from seeking charter.

August 27—The American barkentine Amelia, 374 tons, 13 days from San Francisco for Honolulu on owners' account.

August 29—The American ship Reuce, 1828 tons, 12 days from San Francisco to load wheat at Tacoma for Cork, U. K. for orders at 27s 6d.

The following vessels sailed for foreign ports last month, loaded with wheat and lumber cargoes:

August 3—British ship Sheerwood, 1822 tons, Captain Edkin, bound at Port Gamble for Hobson bay, 1,890,127 feet of rough lumber, valued at $15,280; 36,150 pickets, $432, and 171,700 laths, value $386 50; rate 42 10s.

August 4—Norwegian ship Holden, 751 tons, Captain Jorgenson, from Port Ludlow for Sydney; rate, £2 3s 9d; cargo, 637,201 feet rough lumber, $5909 21; 53,504 pickets, $954; 97,000 laths, $218 25.

August 4—American ship R. R. Thomas, 1338 tons, Captain Nicales, from Port Discovery for Sydney; rate, £2; cargo, 982,926 feet of rough lumber, $10,812, and 72,687, pickets valued at $909.

August 8—British ship Cape St. Vincent, 1442 tons, Captain Prout, from Port Gamble for Melbourne; rate, £2 15s; cargo, 1,102,534 feet of rough lumber, value, $12,128; 65,850 pickets, value, $724.

August 8—American bark Atlanta, 824 tons, Captain Anderson, from Utsalady for Honolulu; cargo, 519,731 feet of rough lumber, $8741 75; 65,575 feet of dressed lumber, $1312 14; 100,000 shingles, $225; 45,100 laths, $97 35, and 20 spars, $453.

August 19—American barkentine Kilkitat, 469 tons, Captain Cutler, from Port Gamble for Honolulu; cargo, 463,748 feet of rough lumber, $5890 83; 144,665 feet of dressed lumber, $2748 63; 30,550 laths, 176 46; 6(19) pickets, $71 49 and 200,000 shingles, $450.

August 14—American bark Sarah S. Ridgeway, 831 tons, Capt. Townsend, from Tacoma for Shanghai; rate, 60 shillings; cargo, 558,404 feet rough lumber, 15702, and twenty-four spars, $632.

August 20—British bark Madeira, 816 tons, Capt. Folck, from Tacoma for Dublin; rate, 30 shillings; cargo, 24,428 bags of wheat, valued at $47,000.

August 20—British ship Australia, 2175 tons, Capt. Wilt, from Port Hadlock for Hobson's bay; rate, 50 shillings; cargo, 1,777,215 feet of rough lumber, $17,777 21, 31,000 pickets, $414 18, and 189,100 laths, $236.

August 13—American ship Snow and Burgess, 1578 tons, Capt. Brown, from Port Ludlow for Santa Rosalia; rate, $9; cargo, 1,259,129 feet of rough lumber, valued at $15,110 54.

August 25—Hawaiian bark James Aking, 610 tons, Capt. Berry, from Utsalady for Honolulu; cargo, 390,008 feet of rough lumber, $4290 08, 70,634 feet of dressed lumber, $1611 45, and 99,750 shingles, valued at $244 44.

August 28—British barkentine Jennie B, 474 tons, Capt. Chaptus, from Tacoma for Sydney; rate, 42s 6d; cargo, 385,279 feet of rough lumber, $4023 35, and 16,140 laths, $161 46.

August 31—American ship Ivy, 1181 tons, Capt. Lowell, from Port Blakely for Melbourne; rate, 52s 6d; cargo, 886,156 feet rough lumber, $10,334 06, 22,480 staves, $140, and 171,180 laths, valued at $685.

The British government evidently do not intend to be idle while the sun shines. A commission composed of members of the royal navy left Victoria to-day for San Juan bay, in the warship Caroline, to examine its strategic position with a view to the erection of forts and an examination into the capabilities as a harbor of refuge. It occupies a position on Vancouver island opposite Cape Flattery, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of all classes. With a break water against the southwest winds it would make unquestionably an excellent harbor. The construction of fortifications on the headlands of the harbor would command the entrance of the straits. The straits are only twelve miles wide, and guns placed near San Juan bay would command the entrance to Puget sound, the only outlet to this immense body of water. There is no safe harbor on the American shore on which a fort could be built that would have the least effect in opposition to this English arsenal. The British government is quietly effecting and steadily continuing the erection of fortifications on all strategic points within her dominions which is a marked contrast to the exposed condition of the interests of Americans within the boundaries of the United States. Already the British government can repair and build the largest and most powerful war vessel in the world at Esquimalt. The Canadian railway can transport all of the troops and supplies required for an effective siege in Victoria in a very short space of time.

The question is continually asked on Puget sound, "Is it not about time our government was doing something to pair Old England?"

The British government contemplates building a lighthouse at or near Bonilla point on the south end of Vancouver island, and establishment of a steam fog bell at same place. A signal service station will likewise be erected there where the arrival of vessels will be noted. The dominion department of marine has been communicating with the lighthouse board at Washington, D. C., who have agreed to put in an congress for an appropriation to erect two lighthouses on small islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca, which, if erected, will be of great utility to sea going vessels. Mr. William Smith, deputy minister of marine of the Canadian government, is in British Columbia investigating these needs. The blowing out of Burnaby reef by dynamite is being considered. The dominion government is thinking of erecting harbor lights at the entrance of the narrows. The board of trade of Westminster are considering the advisability of dredging the Fraser river, also the improvement of its mouth.

Seattle appears to have made more shipments in coal last month than Tacoma, yet Tacoma shipped her coal in more vessels than Seattle. The principal coal carriers from the city of destiny are sailing vessels and the steamship San Pedro. From Seattle no small number of sailing crafts load coal for transpacific ports and all of the steamships desiring coal for fuel for their own consumption or for the purpose of making steam, they get their coal at the Seattle bunkers. The shipments during August were: From Seattle, 19,957 tons, valued at $99,787 50, and from Tacoma, 17,433 tons, valued at $87,846 50.

Five large ships—Jan Bosa, W. J. Rotch, Edward O'Brien, Balaklava and Pactolus—are now loading at Moodyville, while the bark India and the ship Ear. of Granville are awaiting berths at the wharf. Several ships are also loading at Hastings' mill, and the bark Fred P. Litchfield, which has just completed her cargo of 704,48- feet of rough lumber and a large quantity of pickets, sailed for Melbourne yesterday.

The Esquimalt drydock is now paying more than running expenses, which is about $10,000 per year. The government subsidized the enterprise with $250,000, which would pay the expenses for twenty-five years. The English gunboat Cormorant is on the drydock now undergoing repairs. This war vessel is one of the old wooden corvettes, of a type obsolete in naval architecture, being replaced by the fast sailing cruisers of the present day.

As a specimen of the old lines of naval construction, she is a perfect model. Her beautiful and graceful outlines contrast markedly with those of vessels of her class belonging to the ironclad age. The wooden walls of the old English vessels are fast giving way to those of steel and soon will be objects of the past.

Capt. Hill arrived in Victoria the other day from Hong Kong on the Abyssinia, and will take command of the Danube on her arrival at San Francisco. Capt. Auld, her present commander, will be promoted to the steamship Batavia on arrival at Vancouver, her present master, the genial Capt. Wotten, having obtained a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England.

WM. J. JONES.

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath, with stomach disordered—was sick unto death. I bore it a week—worse every hour—a dunce—Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.

What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

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And Dealers in

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Corner of First and Main Sts., Portland.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

FRANK BROS. IMPLEMENT CO.

68 and 70 Front St., Portland, Or.

A complete line of Carriages, Cabriolets, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Carts, Spring Wagons, Surreys, Harness and Horse Goods. Also a Full Line of

Farm, Dairy and Mill Machinery.

It will be to your interest to call on us before purchasing. Our Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION

—OF—

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

By written request of several clubs of this state, a Convention of the Republican Clubs of the State of Oregon is hereby called, to meet in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming, in accordance with the National Constitution, a permanent State League Organization of Republican Clubs, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Every regularly organized Republican Club in the state is entitled to send three delegates but each Club Club membership shall not be less than twenty-five members. Where there are no Clubs already established, Republicans are earnestly urged to organize forthwith, and elect delegates. It is requested that as soon as delegates are elected their names and the name and location of the Club will be forwarded to this office.

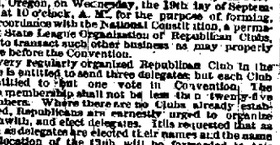
On Thursday evening, September 20 a Grand State Republican Rally, under the auspices of the League Convention, will be held in this city, by way of adding enthusiasm to the Harrison and Morton Campaign in this state.

R. T. BARTON,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

Portland, Or., August 27, 1888. 28a10

THE BEST. SIMONDS KNIT SAWS.



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DAYTON & HALL, Portland.

A. VUILLEUMIER,

Practical Swiss Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Dealer in American and Swiss Watches.

All kinds of Watches Repaired Carefully; also Watches that have failed to give satisfaction after being repeatedly worked upon. Jewels repaired and made to order. Common Watches cleaned for 75c. Stocks, 75c; common Crystals first quality, 15c. All work warranted. 124 Third st., bet. Washington and Alder, Portland. 6

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

Are recommended by thousands of persons who have used them for all kinds of pain in the side

SURE REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION

Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Pimples, and Foul Blood. 19m7d

GROUND

Be the Highest Ground on the Street Car and Motor Line Connecting Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland.

The trade, traffic and travel of these four cities will pass Highland on the street cars and motor line every few minutes along this great and popular Fourth street and Margaretta Avenue, East Portland, which leads along the side of Highland.

It is from Highland to the Great Shops, Terminal and Railway Companies' terminus and Depot, which are practically the head of navigation, about the equal distance that it is from Third and Stanton st. to the High school.

It is distant north of Holladay's avenue, East Portland, about the same as Front and Washington to Twenty-first and S streets.

It is about the same distance from the Failing School to Weidler's Mill that it is from Highland to the new steel bridge over which carriages and passengers will be landed at the foot of Third and G streets in Portland.

And Highland is distant from the large, fine school on Russell street just equal to the distance from Front and Washington streets to Bishop Scott Academy.

These are all the distances made by actual measurements on the map of the city of Portland.

HIGHLAND contains 262 lots 50.4x100 feet. The ground is partly cleared, set to orchard and shade trees.

These lots will be sold on the INSTALLMENT PLAN at prices from $150 up, with $15 down, balance on Installments of $15 per month, without interest. To parties desiring to pay up in full, liberal discount will be made for the cash.

HIGHLAND recommends itself to the wealthy and intelligent people, who will seek their home where life and health have a Perfect Drainage, Good Ventilation, Fine View and Quick Communication with the Heart and Center of Portland.

To any person desiring to make an investment in Real Estate we will with pleasure take them to view any or all the real estate that is for sale in or around Portland, before showing them Highland, with the full knowledge that it has NO RIVAL in or around this city.

FOUR CITIES INTERESTED IN HIGHLAND TRACT.

30,000 People Working to Develop Highland Tract.

Trade, Traffic and Travel of Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland Pass Highland Every Few Minutes.

Real estate has made 15 per cent. of the wealthy people from Panama to Sitka and from the Rocky Mountains to the sea. The safest and most certain place to invest in real estate that will surely advance in value is along the line of some popular thoroughfare or street that has attractions at each end.

HIGHLAND IS ON SUCH A GREAT THOROUGHFARE.

OUR HOME (HIGHLAND) has the four great requisites for Health, Happiness, Beauty and Wealth: Drainage, Ventilation, View and Nature and great financial advance, and also a quick communication with the heart and center of Portland. If a person has all these, what else do they want? To buy a lot there now is wise. To put it off is to delay with your best opportunity and make a mistake that you will regret.

The present price of these lots will surely advance. There is no guesswork about it. It is not one of those abstract problems in political economy which it takes time and study to master. Every intelligent person will understand that this beautiful property cannot remain long upon this market at the very low prices now asked. But this property is going to be sold, and whoever wants to make an investment, either for a beautiful and healthful home, or for speculation had better see this property at once. Call at our office and we will be pleased to show you these lots in Highland, or send to us for maps and prices.

Caigin & Donner,

1½ Washington St., Portland, Or.

Portland Business College.

Second and Yamhill Streets.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 121 pkgs agricultural implements, 6 bdls sheet iron, 5 bxs cast'ngs, 35 ctes wheelbarrows, 22 bdls wheels, 4 bdls shovels, 11 kegs nails, 90 pkgs hardware, 9 pkgs tinware, 1 cs machinery, 24 cs firearms, 1 cs ammunition, 66 bxs soap, 21 cs boots and shoes, 10 bdls paper, 7 cs books, 44 cs drugs, 74 pkgs glassware, 19 cs drygoods, 15 cs clothing, 3 cs hats and caps, 4 hd'd organs, 10 rls carpets, and 5 bbls whisky.

Exports per steamer Oregon: 10,255 ctls wheat, 255 bbls flour, 7137 ctls oats, 2000 ctls bran, 1500 ctls millstuffs, 27,982 lbs wool, 850 lbs hides, 50 M laths, 200 bdls box material, 4 bxs green fruit, 29 pkgs dry fruit, 28 sx potatoes, 43 pkgs salted meats, 10 cs fish, 6 bxs honey, 3 cx easels, 9 cs woolens, 2 cs clothing, 1 cs drygoods, 1 cs hats, 2 pkgs tobacco, 10 pkgs agricultural implements, 4 tons scrap iron, 3 bbls wine and 133 sx bones.

The hop harvest began on Tuesday of this week. In the state Chinamen will, of course, be employed, but along the sound Indians will this year, as formerly, do most of the picking.

It is generally understood from British authorities that the grain which most nearly replaces our own, and which, indeed, does to some extent supplant it in their market, is the hard wheat from Russia. But if the report of the British Vice-consul Wodehouse, stationed at Nicolaieff, is veracious which it undoubtedly is, it is a wonder that Russian grain can be sold in any market. He states that the storage room is so limited that the wheat is largely stored on the bare ground at railway stations, and that when transportation facilities prove inadequate, as is often the case, the grain lies exposed to the elements till it is almost ruined by rain and snow. Added to this, the Russian dealer rarely cleans his wheat, and if he does so by special chance, is sure to mix the cleanings with some other lot to be sold abroad. Under these circumstances it is truly astonishing that Russian grain is ever fit to replace our supplies, and that it does so to some extent is either due to great original excellence or to some curious combination of circumstances.

The following is a statement of wheat deliveries by English farmers, imports into the United Kingdom, and quantities afloat for the week ended as below:

FARMERS DELIVERIES.	
Aug. 13, 1888	16,780 qrs. wheat, at 34s 6d
Aug. 20, 1888	15,570 qrs. wheat, at 35s 9d
Aug. 27, 1888	20,647 qrs. wheat, at 36s 1d
Sept. 3, 1888	102,763 qrs. wheat, at 36s 4d
Aug. 15, 1887	21,000 qrs. wheat, at 33s 8d
Aug. 22, 1887	21,000 qrs. wheat, at 32s
Aug. 29, 1887	21,000 qrs. wheat, at 30s 9d
Sept. 5, 1887	54,000 qrs. wheat, at 30s
QUANTITIES AFLOAT.	
Aug. 28, 1888	1,945,000 qrs. for U. K.
	367,000 qrs. for Cont'l
Sept. 4, 1888	1,954,000 qrs. for U. K.
	328,000 qrs. for Cont'l
Aug. 31, 1887	1,916,000 qrs. for U. K.
	370,000 qrs. for Cont'l
Sept. 7, 1887	1,870,000 qrs. for U. K.
	350,000 qrs. for Cont'l

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 13,374 ctls wheat, 531 bbls flour, 20 ctls oats, 7 sx potatoes, 170 lbs wool, 2515 lbs hides, 7 pkgs butter, 99 bxs eggs, 2 cans 220 lbs green fruit and 55 bxs dried fruit.

FREIGHTS—Are very firm but quiet. During the past week, rates have gone from 50s asked with no takers, up to 52s 6d, at which several ships were chartered, and on to 55s asked with 52s 6d refused. For the past two days nothing has been done, but few ships being in sight and in fact the total tonnage, 51,225 tons due, is scattered along from now until the first of the year. Owners hold out for high figures with great confidence and look for high rates in the future.

The following review of the situation at San Francisco is taken from *The Commercial News*: Sixty days ago, when the new cereal year opened, wheat freights were excessively dull and the best rate obtainable for iron was £1 2s 6d. The fact that considerable old wheat had been carried forward into the new season, and to that must be added a new crop of superior quality, did not at that time impress the trade with the idea that wheat would soon be moving off rapidly at good figures. A few exporters here and speculators abroad, had sufficient faith in the future to charter ships at what were then comparatively high prices, and thanks to bad weather, and short crops in England and France, their faith was rewarded. Soon ships were in demand, and then an advance was inaugurated that has been going on steadily to the present time. Ships were freely chartered to arrive, and the spot disengaged list, which owing to outside demands had been kept at a moderate size, steadily declined, and at this writing contains less than ten vessels suitable for wheat carrying, and of these but two are iron.

When freights touched £1 10s there was more surprise than when 10s more was added to the figure, and now many believe before the season is over another 20s will be added. Whether this optimistic view will be realized or not will be left to the prophets to foretell. It is, however, a fact that English owners who at first were entirely willing to let ships go at from £1 2s 6d up to £1 5s 3d, to arrive, now do not seem inclined to charter, and if offering their ships on the market at all name rates that are far above their present worth. One of the ships here is held fully five shillings above the market, based on the last transaction, but as the cargo market is advancing from 3d@6d almost every day, and a strong demand exists for California wheat, a figure that seems excessive to-day may look extremely reasonable to-morrow. For the first time in years freights have the best of the situation, and while wheat has advanced right along, it has been compelled to yield a fair share of the foreign rise to ships, which are now 12s 6d per ton higher than at the opening of the crop year and wheat has advanced 30c per cental, a marked improvement in each, for such a short period as sixty days.

Most of the deep-water tonnage that has been employed on the coast the past year has been drawn from the business and returned to the wheat trade, reducing heavily the near at hand supply of ships. Tonnage at San Pedro or San Diego can go to the Columbia or the Sound about as cheaply as this port can be reached, while there is usually 10s in favor of ships at Portland as against San Francisco, and this year it may be more, owing to scarcity of tonnage on the way there, so it is highly improbable San Francisco will draw any supplies from the south. The Oregon and Washington wheat crops are large and of superior quality, and will require more than the usual amount of tonnage to move them. Altogether the situation is a good one for shipping and there is reason to believe there is an actual deficiency in the world's supply of wheat, that will maintain prices abroad at a sufficiently high figure to continue freights on a remunerative basis throughout the year. When the high inward freights are taken into consideration, ships are doing as well now at £2 as in the days when 42 15s@£3 were current.

Even if the present bright outlook should become clouded, and fluctuations are certain to occur, it is safe to predict that ship property will prove a paying investment throughout the year.

WHEAT—The market is very strong. Quote: Eastern Oregon, 81 32½; valley, $1 40.

FLOUR—The great strength of the wheat market operates favorably on flour, and another advance may be looked for at any day.

EGGS—Market easy; quote, 20c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The stock market was unsettled, nervous, active in the forenoon, but relapsed into intense dullness after that and while wheat had become heavy to weak later in the day. There was a pronounced disposition on the part of bears to hammer the market and realizations in coal stocks, which were very heavy, also led to the selling of other long stocks. The close was fairly steady at or near the lowest prices of the day. With the exception of Oregon Navigation, which rose 1 per cent., the entire active list was lower this evening, though outside of St. Paul, which lost 1¾, and Rock Island, which lost 1 per cent, the losses were for fractional amounts only.

Government—Quiet and steady.

Petroleum opened weak at 94¾c, and declined steadily until the last few minutes, when a slight reaction occurred on which the market closed steady at 92¾c.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Money on call, easy at ½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6%. Sterling exchange, 84 86¾ for 60-day bills and 84 87¾ for demand.

BONDS.	
U. S. 4s (reg'r)	127¾
U. S. 4s (coupon)	128¾
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	106¾
Pacific 6s	120

STOCKS.			
American Express	110	N. P. Preferred	62¾
Canada Pacific	57	Northwestern	115
Canada Southern	52¾	Oregon Imp	68½
Central Pacific	34½	O. R. & N	95
Burlington	113½	Transcontinental	20½
Del. & Lackawanna	143½	Pacific Mail	37¾
Denver & Rio Grde	15½	Reading	35½
Erie	22¾	Rock Island	111¾
LakeShore	97½	St. Paul	71¾
Louisville & Nashvl	59¾	Texas Pacific	25½
Michigan Central	85½	Union Pacific	61¾
Missouri Pacific	82¾	U. S. Express	79
Kansas & Texas	19¾	Wells-Fargo	138
N.Y. Central	106¾	Western Union	84¾
Northern Pacific	28		

BAR SILVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Bar silver 91¾o.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Silver bullion per ounce, 42 5-16d. Bank rate of discount, 3 per cent.; consols 98⅛d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Silver bullion per ounce, 92; Sterling Exchange, long, 4 85½; Sterling Exchange, short, 4 88½. Bonds, 4s, 1 28¾; 4½s, 1 08¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, 84 83¾; do documentary, 84 83.. Transfers, 7½ discount.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.

Ophir	$ 5	Hullock	$ 1 15
Mexican	3	Belcher	1 25
G & C	2	Exchequer	90
B. & B	3	Belcher	2 35
Con Cala	9	Justice	1 00
Savage	2	Union	1 15
Challe	2	Challenge	3 90
Potosi	2	N. N. Isle	2 70
H. & N.	4	Nev. Queen	4 40
C Point	4	Peer	60
Yellow Jacket	3	Peerless	1 85
Belcher	4	Crocker	50
Confidence	11	Overman	1 30
Nevada	3		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Produce receipts past 24 hours—Wheat, 23,500 ctls; flour, 13,500 qr sks; oats, 2400 ctls; potatoes, 3900 sks; barley, 23,000 ctls.

Freight—Grain tonnage is in fair request, but holders' views are above the market. The demand is mostly for vessels October, November or cancellation, which are scarce. Offerings for later cancellation are liberal, but charterers cannot see their way clear to accept terms asked by ship owners. The 3r ship Cedric the Saxon arrived in under prior engagement for United Kingdom, Havre or Antwerp at 30s.

Wheat—Sample market firmer and the demand improved. For No. 1 shipping 81 55 is bid. Holders offer sparingly and not inclined to let go very freely except at an advance on above quotations. Options: Quiet and easier. Sales, morning session: Buyer year, 100 tons at 81 70¾; 400 tons at 81 70¾. 200 tons at 81 70¾. Afternoon session: 100 tons at 81 71¾, November 81 63.

Barley—Spot market firm. The inquiry is principally for Chevalier for export purposes. Choice feed is in fair demand but common and poor qualities are neglected and difficult to sell. Quote Chevalier $1@1 50; choice feed, 83¾c; No. 1 feed, 82½c; common grades, 77½@80c; brewing, 90@97½c. Options—Steady. Buyer year 93¾c, buyer season 81 04, closed buyer year 82¾c.

Oats—The market is rather firmer and buyers show more disposition to operate. Dealers solicit rates better prices later on. Quote milling 81 30@1 32½, No. 1 feed to choice 81 25@1 27½, fair to good 1 20@1 22½, common 81 12½@1 17½.

Hops—There is a fair speculative demand and buyers have paid 16@16c for choice new and at these figures operators would be quite free buyers, but the recent advance has stiffened sellers' views and trade is checked.

Wool—The volume of business doing cannot be called large owing principally to firmness of holders who are holding their product for an advance. Sales during the week embrace 100,000 lbs, spring and fall, at private terms. Quote Oregon Valley 16@20c, Eastern Oregon 10@17½c.

Potatoes—Moderately active at steady prices. Garnet Chile 85@55c, Peerless 37½@50c, Burbank seedlings 50@87½c

Millstuffs—Rather better tone and prices firm. Bran all kinds $14 50@16. Middlings $15 50@12 50.

Grain Bags—The market is very quiet, outside stocks appear to be about cleaned up. Receipts fast, China steamer largely sold ahead. Quote Calcuttas nominal 6¾@6¾c.

Butter—Stocks of choice roll are small and prices are higher for choice and fancy brands. Medium grades are in liberal supply. Quote choice to fancy 32½@35c.

Eggs—Quiet and steady for fresh California, easy and lower for outside lots. Quote California 28@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Wheat opened easy; $1 01 October, $1 02¼ November, $1 03 December; noon, firmer, $1 01¼ October, $1 02¾ November, $1 03¾ December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Hops—Strong and in good demand.

Coffee—Options active, firm and higher; closed largely steady. Sales, 158,000 bags, including September $12 40@12 60, October $11 65@12 20, November $11 20@11 65. Spot Rio, fairly active; fair cargoes, 15¼c.

Sugar—Raw, firm and more active; fair refining, 5⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 6@5-16c; refined, very strong and active demand.

Copper—Sluggish; lake, $17.

Lead—Firm but dull; domestic, 4.5.

Tin—Quiet; straits, $22 40.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Wheat opened dull and easier; 92¼c October, 93½c December. Noon—Firmer; 93¾c September, 92½c October, 93¾c December.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000; firm for good, common weaker; beeves, $6@8 25; steers, $3 50@6; stockers and feeders, $2@3 15; Texas cattle, $1 75@3 45; western rangers, $2 75@5 20.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000; opened strong, closing 5 to 10c lower. Mixed, $5 30@6 40; heavy, $6@6 65; light, $5 70@6 30.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; weak and 5 to 10c lower. Natives, $2 75@4; Westerns, $3 30@6 50; Texans, $2 75@3 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Weather showery. Cargoes off coast strong. Cargoes on passage and for shipment strong. California cargoes off coast 44s 6d; do nearly due 44s 6d; do just shipped or promptly to be shipped 42s. English country markets turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Spot wheat quiet and steady. Offerings moderate. Options—Near futures are lower while later months are higher. No. 1 California 8s 11½d September; 8s 11½d October; 8s 4d November; 8s 3d December; 8s 3d January.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Spot wheat and flour steady.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Wheat, quiet; holders offer moderately; red western winter, 7s 10d@8s per cental. Corn firm, fair demand; new mixed western, 5s per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Arrived—Br sh Euphrosyne, Newcastle, A.; Br sh Cedric the Saxon, Liverpool; str San Pedro, Tacoma; ps Sch Charles, Philadelphia; Br sh British Sceptre, Newcastle, Eng.; str Alameda, Honolulu, 2d.—Sch John F. Miller, Coos bay; str Albany, Vancouver; sh Vigilant, Puget sound; str Antonio, Departure bay.

PORT DISCOVERY, Sept. 6.—Arrived—Brig Deseon.

ASTORIA, Sept. 6.—Str Jessie arrived down 7 A. M.; Dixie left up 10 A. M. with Br bk Arcola; str Oregon arrived down 10:30 A. M., left up 1 P. M.; Br sh Grimsdale arrived in 3:00 P. M.; schrs Dare and Beulah passed out 1 P. M.; schr North Bend arrived in 4:30 P. M.; Br bk Wallachian[illegible]

[illegible] Agent, 124 Front street.

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T J Keandley, Roseburg
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Geo A Peebles, Salem
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W Oynham, do
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W M Balcock, do
S Doll, do

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INSURANCE.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY AND LICENSE.

STATE OF OREGON—INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, SALEM, Or., Aug. 2, 1888.

It is Hereby Certified, That the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of Portland, Oregon, has the requisite amount of Capital Stock, and has filed in its office a sworn statement showing that the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of Portland, Oregon, has in all respects complied with the terms and provisions of an act entitled "An Act to License and Regulate Insurance Business in the State of Oregon," passed at the Fourteenth Biennial Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, February 17th, 1887, and that the said "The Pacific Fire Insurance Company" is possessed of and maintains the reinsurance reserve required by said act.

I do therefore Certify, That the said "The Pacific Fire Insurance Company" is duly authorized to transact Fire Insurance Business in the state of Oregon, in accordance with the laws thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the state of Oregon, the day and year first above written.

GEO. W. McBRIDE, Secretary of State and Ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

F. B. BEACH ..... President
Wm. McFALL ..... Vice President
J. A. STROWBRIDGE ..... Treasurer
H. H. TOWNSEND ..... Supt. of Agencies
W. F. BROWNTON ..... Secretary
GEO. VINCENT ..... Asst. Secretary

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Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL - - - $750,000.

JAMES B. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Agency in Portland at No. 8 First

PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

CYCLONE

The fleet and elegant ALBINA boat will hereafter leave the foot of PINE St.

TIME TABLE:

Leave Albina—6:30 A. M., 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12 M., 12:30, P. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30.

Leave Portland—7:15 A. M., 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45, 12:15, P. M., 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40, 11:20, 12:00.

SUNDAYS—First trip at 9, from Albina. Beginning April and September 1, Price will be 50 cts.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Or., Agents.

FOR ILWACO.

STR. JUNDINE

Leaves her wharf, foot of Taylor street, at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Returning, leaves Ilwaco Sunday evenings, 4 o'clock.

Round Trip Ticket $2. 16aif

FOR ASTOR A FAST TIME

Steamer Telephone!

(Leaves foot of Astor St., Portland.)

Leave Portland:	Leave Astoria
Sunday ..... 8 A M.	Monday ..... 6:00 A.M.
Tuesday ..... 7 A M.	Tuesday ..... 5:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 7:00 A M.	Wednesday, 7:00 P.M.
Thursday ..... 11:30 P M.	Friday ..... 7:00 P.M.
Saturday ..... 7 A M.	Saturday ..... 3:00 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—DAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

Direct to Tansy Point every trip except Sunday. Close connections at Astoria with Ft. Canby Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Fare to Astoria, $1; round trip, $1 50. Fare to Tansy Point and return, $2. Fare to Ilwaco and return, $2. All tickets good until September 20, 1888.

Close connections at Kalama to the South; at Portland with the O. & C. R. R. and Westside trains. P. C. W. F. R. R. Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

STR. GEN. MILES

Will leave Astoria every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the arrival of the night boats from Portland.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR, PUGET

Fare including meals	$5 00
Freights from Portland	5 00
Freights from Astoria	4 00

Freight on all goods 81 per ton per ton.

The "Gen. Miles" has been fitted out with several Pullman berths, and having large power, has extra speed, and is the only steamer on this route that never lays out all night, consequently making the run from Columbia to Gray's Harbor ten to fifteen hours, and from Astoria to Aberdeen from 7 to 9 hours.

The STEAMER "DOLPHIN" will leave Astoria for Bay Center, South Bend and North River, on Shoalwater Bay, every Thursday.

For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland, or J. F. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

ALASKA!

The Steam Ship Idaho will sail for Alaska and way ports Friday, September 28th. Freight will be received at O. R. & N. Co.'s dock from Thursday morning until noon on day of sailing, when accompanied by proper customs papers.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Lodgeing at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 7 A.M. South side of Sellwood at Taylor street.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Str. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Vancouver at 6 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Returning, arrive at Portland at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

OREGON CITY, SWEGO, MILWAUKIE

Str. LATONA, from Taylor-st. dock daily at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Sunday at 10 A. M. From Oregon City daily at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Sunday 8 A.M., 4 P.M.

MARKETS.

JOHN EUPEN,

BUTCHER AND PACKER.

Supplies families with all the finest meats in the market. 203 Washington st., Portland, Or.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING THOS. PAPWORTH
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.

Central Market ..... 33 First Street.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Reiter & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Palmier Market, Butcher and Packer.

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

28 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets

DR. WARREN'S

[illegible]

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF O

ANDERSON PLEADS GUILTY.

King, His Confederate, Given Time to Decide What Course to Pursue.

Change of Venue Granted to Marion County in the Peyser Case—The Ashley-Miller Suit Comes Up on a Motion.

Frank Anderson and Ben King, the $10,000 express robbers, were arraigned in part 2, state circuit court, yesterday morning. The former looked thoughtful, careworn and anxious, while his pal was more at ease, and contemplated the situation coolly.

At the conclusion of the reading of the indictments, Anderson diverted his gaze from the floor and, arising, entered a plea of guilty. His action seemed to have been known, as it created no surprise, and at the request of District Attorney McGinn sentence was deferred for the present.

King had not made up his mind relative to the course he would pursue, and asked until to-morrow to plead. His request for a continuance was granted.

SING YEE PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Sing Yee, a Chinese woman, pleaded not guilty to robbing A. Jacobson of $40. Her trial was set for Sept. 21st, and in the meantime she was released in $200 bail. She was indicted Wednesday afternoon, when a bench warrant was issued for her. Deputy Sheriff John P. Ward, to whom it was entrusted, drove in a buggy to Yee's house and notified her to prepare to go to jail. Yee surveyed the buggy with its lowered top for a moment and said: "Put 'em up; no likee have people see." Mr. Ward raised the top and Sing Yee got into the buggy without additional ceremony.

CHANGE OF VENUE GRANTED.

Judge Shattuck yesterday granted a change of venue to Marion county in the suit of G. Cohn & Bro. vs. M. Peyser, defendant, and the Northwest Fire & Marine Insurance Company, garnishee. The change was made at the request of the insurance company, which pleaded the convenience of witnesses, most of whom live not far from Salem. Peyser's store at Albany was destroyed by fire, and the Northwest Company, in which he had a policy, refused to pay the money, claiming that the fire was of incendiary origin. G. Cohn & Bro. were creditors of Peyser and began suit for the amount of the policy.

NEPHEW VS. UNCLE.

Considerable of Judge Stearns's time was occupied yesterday in hearing the argument on a motion to confirm the referee's report in the suit of M. A. M. Ashley vs. Mark A. Miller, for partnership accounting. Between $4000 and $5000 is involved. The referee's report covers 500 pages, written on a typewriter. The suit is the outcome of several legal brushes between Mr. Miller on one side and Mr. Ashley, his nephew, and Charles E. Rummelin on the other.

NEW SUITS.

Ellen E. McCormick began suit against G. E. Burke and wife, Aaron Meier and wife and Sigmund Frank and wife in the state circuit court yesterday. She seeks to recover $200 alleged to be due on a promissory note made by Burkes July 23, 1887, and $50 attorney's fees. She asks further for the foreclosure of mortgage she holds on a tract of land in Mountain View park, which was given to insure the payment of the note. She alleges in conclusion that the Meiers and Franks claim an interest in the land and asks that they be debarred from any title to it.

John Morton sued Mary P. Heald and Charles P. Heald for $190, which he alleges is due for work performed on block 109, Grover's addition, owned by defendants. He asks that the land be sold to pay his claim, and further that C. R. Barnet, who avers that he is interested in the land, be debarred from any title.

J. M. Farmer began suit against George H. Andrews, Rasmussen & Co., W. H. Ball and Drake & Dennis to recover $20 83 for work performed.

MINOR COURT NOTES.

John Snell, indicted for assaulting and robbing Yee Ben, was arraigned in the criminal court yesterday and given until to-day to plead. Charles Petrain was appointed to defend him.

In the county court yesterday, in the suit of Frank W. Miller vs. Aaron May, judgment by default for plaintiff for $322 was entered. The money was due on promissory notes.

The appeal in the case of A. Nash, who was convicted and fined in the police court for vagrancy, will be heard before Judge Stearns on points of law September 25.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

G. Cohn & Bro. vs. M. Peyser, defendant, and Northwest Fire & Marine Insurance Company garnishee; order changing place of trial to Marion county, entered *nunc pro tunc* as of June 29, 1888.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. Ben King; arraigned; allowed until Saturday to plead.

State vs. Frank Anderson; arraigned; plea of guilty; sentence deferred.

State vs. Sing Yee; arraigned; plea of not guilty; set for trial September 21.

State vs. John Snell; arraigned; to-day to plead; Charles Petrain appointed to defend.

James Abraham vs. Ulysses Jackson; default entered.

Dora Tubbering vs. F. W. Tubbering; default entered.

COUNTY.

Estate of Hugh Martin, insane; John J. Owens appointed guardian with bonds at $3500.

Guardianship of Edward P. H. Croft, a minor; Mary E. Croft, guardian, authorized to sell lot 7, block 323, Gilliland's addition; bonds fixed at $2000.

Frank W. Miller vs. Aaron May; judgment for plaintiff for $322.

Guardianship of Robert D. Lee and Elroy Lee, minors; Frances Lee appointed guardian with bonds at $1350.

Application of Walter A. McClure and Frank E. Masters for fee scho-arships in the University of Oregon; granted.

Petition of F. Emily for change of road; granted.

Petition of L. B. Chipman for county road; granted.

Petition of Joel B. Bates for road; granted.

Petition of L. Christensen for county road; granted.

NEW PARK THEATER.

The Grismer Combination Drawing Large Houses —The New Play "Forgiven."

"The World Against Her" drew another appreciative audience last evening and the thrilling scenes, as well as the lighter comedy scenes, were received with marked evidences of approval.

Mr. Grismer, Phœbe Davies and L. R. Stockwell all work to such excellent advantage and are so ably seconded by Miss Sadie Stringham, Miss Isabel Archer, Miss Fannie Bowman, Fid Page, and the little tot Mabel Bowman, that the play goes with perfect smoothness.

On Monday evening this company will present for the first time in this city Clay Greene's latest dramatic production, "Forgiven." A contemporary speaks of its first presentation in San Francisco by the Grismer Company as follows:

The opening of the dramatic season at the Alcazar began with a crowded attendance, and all those present came determined to be pleased. The new play, "Forgiven," was welcomed with effusiveness, and received the stamp of public approval. The play is made up of those strikingly dramatic and emotional materials, an abundant supply of which the author, Mr. Clay M. Greene, has has always on hand—a gambler, a false friend, a Mexican, a tramp, and a young girl who falls desperately in love with the sport. Mr. Greene drew his inspiration from Bret Harte in the first place, and has been supplied from the same source for much of his subsequent dramatic efforts. John Diamond, commonly called the Jack o' Diamonds, is the sporting gentleman of the cast, and runs through the play with a degree of human and emotional interest not to be expected of such a character. In his chivalric nature, his romantic character and noble-heartedness, he is a new dramatic creation, and only lives in story as John Oakhurst in Bret Harte's "Poverty Flat."

But Mr. Greene, though he may have borrowed the individual from Harte, has surrounded him with a new atmosphere, given him a wider range of passion and deeper and stronger heart interest. It is the same open-hearted sport of our "early days," but he is a new man for all that, and, as the Jack o' Diamonds, will have a strong hold on our theater-goers.

"The World Against Her" to-night and at the matinee to-morrow.

THE GOOD WORK TO GO ON.

The U. S. Engineers to Commence at Once on the Bars With the City Dredger.

President Donald Macleay of the board of trade a few days since telegraphed to Senator Dolph, asking him to endeavor to make arrangements with the chief of engineers to have the local United States engineers here instructed to accept the free use of the city dredger for the improvement of Swan island bar.

Yesterday Mr. Macleay received a dispatch from Senator Dolph, stating that the engineers here had been instructed to accept the use of the city dredge, if tendered free of charge, for improving Swan island bar, providing that the engineers had no valid objections.

A dispatch from headquarters was also received at the office of Capt. Willard Young, U. S. engineers, authorizing him, at his discretion, to accept the use of the city dredge for this work.

The city will be only too happy to allow the United States engineers the use of the dredge free, as they offered some days since, and from the opinion then expressed in the matter by Capt. Young, he will be ready to accept the dredge and begin work as soon as she is ready for service, which will be in a few days.

It is probable that the work of improving Swan island bar will be carried out in good shape by the engineers, and not left in an incomplete condition, as the city left the work several years since. As with the incomplete work done at that time the bar has not made any trouble since till this season, it can be reasonably expected that if a good channel is cut through the bar and the work finished up in a ship-shape fashion, we shall have no more trouble from this quarter for a long time.

SHOT DOWN A SHAFT.

Fearful Fall Down an Elevator—No One Injured, Strange to Say.

Four men met with one of the most narrow escapes from death on record, in Jacobs Bros.' store yesterday. The firm have for several days been moving into their new quarters in the magnificent four-story brick block lately completed by Mr. C. H. Dodd, at the corner of Front and A streets.

The building is supplied with a Lane & Bodley elevator, which has been in use carrying goods to the various floors. Yesterday the machinery of the elevator became deranged in some manner and it stuck at the floor of the Fourth story. Two of the employes of the firm and two plumbers who were at work putting the finishing touches to the elevator undertook to get it started. There was some misunderstanding as to the reasons for the elevator getting stuck, but it was seen to be seen that the safety clutch had caught in the guide posts and in order to let the elevator descend it was necessary that this should be loosened from its hold.

The platform was pried up and the clutch released and Victor Redelin and Edgar Matthews and two plumbers were on the platform but it did not descend. So a bale of goods was rolled on with them and while they were waiting to go the platform took a notion to start, and it went like a shot to within a foot of the stone floor of the cellar, where it was stopped, some say by compression of air in the cylinders; others say by the safety clutch "catching on."

One of the plumbers jumped off on the third floor and the other three persons were unhurt, but all were terribly frightened. Those who came down on the elevator have no desire to repeat the experiment and are satisfied to let this ride go on record as the quickest of their lives. Any one looking down the elevator shaft cannot but wonder how it was that all of them were not killed.

ONE OF CHINATOWN'S CHARACTERS.

A Mongolian Who Has a Habit of Collecting Odd Scraps of Paper.

Among the characters of Chinatown is a medium-sized, dish-faced, cadaverous, scanty-bearded, half-idiotic Chinaman, who wears a long brown, many-pocketed coat every day in the year, winter and summer. With a hooked cane in his hand he goes about the streets picking up every bit of paper he finds and after pressing it intently for a moment, stuffs it into his pocket. When he comes across a newspaper he turns over its pages and looks up and down its columns with the air of an old-timer at the business. His mania or appetite, or whatever it may be called, for paper keeps his pockets stuffed to overflowing and frequently he carries an armful in addition.

His name is Ah Jim. He talks English fairly and says he can read and write well. When asked by a reporter yesterday what use he made of the scraps he gathered he said that he collected them out of amusement and because he was curious, and that he took the stuff to his lodgings where he had great piles of it. If what he said is true his lodgings must resemble a Kansas newspaper office after a cyclone.

BATCH OF SMALL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Alterations at Major Handbury's Office—Work on Taylor-Street Church.

A glass door partition is being built at the west end of the hallway on the second floor of Union block separating the offices occupied by United States Engineer Maj. Handbury and staff from the hallway, so that the employes are not annoyed by passersby. The portion of the hall inclosed forms a large ante-room which can be utilized by draughtsmen.

The ticket office in the Oregon & California railroad building on Front and F streets has been enlarged and renovated and now occupies the north end of the waiting room. The extension of the office was made to accommodate the constantly increasing business.

A two-story frame building 30x50 feet, to cost $3000, is being built on Fifth street between I and J, East Portland for Geo. B. Markle, Jr.

Work on the alterations to Taylor-street M. E. church is progressing steadily and will be finished by October 1. The frescoers are now at work.

THE PROPOSED NEW THEATER.

The General Internal Plan—The Seating Capacity of the Auditorium.

Mr. Robert C. Hudson, who was here as manager for Frederic Ward last May, and who has since been superintending his stock farm near Drain station, is in the city. He is much interested in Mr. J. P. Howe's project for building a theater here. He has received letters from Mr. Woods, the architect, who is now working on the plans in San Francisco, and who expresses himself delighted with the opportunity now afforded him to build his ideal theater.

The auditorium of the building will have a seating capacity of 1600, divided as follows: Five hundred and sixty in the orchestra below, 600 in the balcony, which will contain the dress circle, and 440 in the gallery; and will be so arranged that in a short time, if necessary, the capacity could be increased to accommodate 2000 people. On either side of the stage will be four elegant proscenium boxes, supplemented by six parquet lodges or stalls. The basement will contain four stores, two on Morrison and two on Alder street.

LOCAL NOTES.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for John Johnson and Emma Anderson; John S. Randall and Anna Slader, S. N. A. Downing and Lillie M. Harper, John Barnhard and Mary Brunner.

Mrs. J. T. Hayne, the artist, has returned from an eight weeks' trip in the mountains and will be pleased to see her friends and scholars at her residence, corner Seventeenth and I streets. Class days Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Before you start on a journey go and see L. Blumauer & Co. and procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is a great safeguard for travelers and gives immediate relief.

STARTED THE BALL ROLLING

Meeting and Organization of the J. G. Blaine Club Last Night.

President and Secretary Chosen—Constitution and By-Laws Adopted—Speeches by Judge B. F. Dennison and Rufus Mallory.

The new hall in the Union block was dedicated last evening by a well attended meeting of the James G. Blaine Club.

After the meeting had been called to order by President M. G. Griffin, announcement of the absence of the secretary was made, and on motion Urban F. Blouin was chosen secretary pro tempore.

Owing to the amount of business to be transacted the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were passed over. The report of the finance committee was then read and adopted.

President Griffin then stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps toward reorganization in order to comply with the regulations of the national league. By complying with these regulations the club would become incorporated with the national league.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

A resolution to the effect that the club adopt the constitution and by-laws of the republican national league was then introduced by Thomas G. Young. It was carried by a unanimous vote and the following constitution and by-laws were adopted as read:

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the James G. Blaine club of Portland.

Sec. 2. The object and purpose of this club shall be to strengthen the republican party organization, and promote by all legitimate agencies the success of the republican party and its candidates, thereby exerting the most potent influence in behalf of good government.

Sec. 3. This club shall not be used in any way to further the interest of any candidate for office previous to nomination, but shall reserve its force to be exerted in behalf of all candidates nominated by republican conventions.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person over eighteen years of age, who is a republican and in hearty sympathy with the principles of the republican party, and a supporter of its candidates, shall be eligible to membership in this club.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this club shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, and an executive committee of five, of which the president and secretary shall be members *ex-officio*. All officers shall be members of the club, and shall be elected by ballot at such time as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

MEETINGS; QUORUMS, ETC.

Section 1. The regular meeting of this club shall be held at Union hall on Thursday evening of each week.

Sec. 2. Five members shall constitute a quorum at any regular or duly called special meeting of the club.

BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. All by-laws and resolutions of this club shall require a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting for their adoption.

Section 2. Amendments to this constitution shall only be made upon previous notice of two weeks in writing, and shall require for their adoption an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, the two-thirds affirmation to be not less than one-quarter of the members of the club. Provided, that no amendment shall at any time be made that will conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the Republican League of the United States, or the Republican League of the State of Oregon.

The club shall become and be a member of the Republican League of the State of Oregon, and be in all things subordinate thereto.

The adoption of the above was followed by the election of permanent officers. Under the head of the following officers were chosen: For president, M. G. Griffin; secretary, U. F. Blouin. The new officials then made a brief speech each, thanking the club for the confidence placed in them, etc.

The further election of officers was deferred until the next meeting of the club.

On motion the president was authorized to appoint from the members of the club three who should attend the coming convention of republican clubs, which is to meet in this city on the 19th of September.

No delegates were appointed last evening for the reason that the president who considered the matter an important one, desired to take time in making his appointments. In this convention each club in the state is entitled to three delegates, and one vote.

After a permanent organization had been thus far effected,

JUDGE B. F. DENNISON

Of Vancouver, who had kindly consented to address the club was introduced by the president. This was the principal speech of the evening and its excellence was duly appreciated by those listening. By way of introduction Judge Dennison remarked that the campaign had thus far developed two encouraging signs. The one, that many young men were rallying everywhere around the republican standard, the other, that many of the blind democracy were following in their wake.

On the other hand, he had heard that Cleveland was running well in England. This was very discouraging. The speaker was also glad to see young men rally themselves with the grandest party in existence. The first lesson for them to learn was the sacredness of human rights which were underlying this campaign. Among these is the right of men and women for fair and living wages as a return for their labor.

Mention was then made of the fact that the issue of this campaign was the same as that of 1840. Free trade will defeat Cleveland as it defeated Van Buren. He then reviewed the national democratic convention which met at St. Louis last June.

This was followed by a strong and forcible arraignment of the present administration. Mr. Dennison was followed by

HON. RUFUS MALLORY,

Who said that he would not make any extended remarks owing to the lateness of the hour. He then reviewed the Chicago convention of which he was a member and related the circumstances which brought about the nomination of Harrison. With a reference to the issue being between protection and free trade Mr. Mallory closed by saying that he hoped at some future time to address the club on the merits of protection and the demerits of free trade.

This closed the speaking of the evening and, upon motion, ex-Gov. Woods was asked to address the club at their next regular meeting, Mr. Woods, who was present accepted the invitation.

Before the meeting adjourned the announcement was made that all those who desired might become members of the club by coming forward and signing the constitution. After adjournment many availed themselves of the chance and signed the constitution.

CONFIDENCE IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Engineer Gilmour of the Oregon Says it is a Match for Any Fleet.

There is much comment in the East over the report that a young English officer had obtained plans of United States coast defenses and copies of submerged torpedo charts. In reference to this subject latest dispatches say that on account of the country's strained relations with Canada the torpedo charts will be immediately overhauled and rearranged.

Chief Engineer Gilmour, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's steamer Oregon, has absolute confidence in the American navy, such as it is. He served in the navy during the late war and wears the button of the Grand Army of the Republic in a buttonhole of his coat. On the last trip from San Francisco to Portland he was entertaining a knot of passengers with reminiscences of the Rebellion.

"If it ever comes to a war with a foreign country the United States will take care of itself," he said. "You can talk all you please about foreign vessels coming along the coast shelling our fortifications and taking our towns. In the event of war you would not hear of such a thing and if any vessel undertook any such foolish performance it would not remain long above water. Our torpedo boats are a match for the biggest navy in the world."

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A TRIP TO TILLAMOOK.

The Voyage From Portland on the Trim Little Steamer Alliance.

Deep Sea Fishing—Crossing Tillamook Bar—Smith's Hotel Politically Divided Against Itself—Bear Stories and the Like.

TILLAMOOK BAY, Sept. 5.—What is there in a name? Often a subtle attractiveness that eludes definition. And of such is the name Tillamook. Everybody has heard of the place, and every Oregon an has said to himself, "One of these years I'm going around there." I have been saying that for seven years, and last week put the nebulous sort of a resolution into action.

So at 8 o'clock Monday evening I went aboard the steamer Alliance, and found upon her decks some twenty or thirty other passengers, some bent on pleasure, and others who had heard afar of Tillamook's fame, and were going around there to seek a home.

At 4:30 we weighed anchor and steamed down the Willamette. Capt. Bailey told us now much it weighed, but I have forgotten the figures, as I never was good at arithmetic.

Among the passengers were two attractive young ladies—Misses Gordon and Brown. They were going around for the ocean voyage, and declared their perfect indifference to the terrors of *mal de mer*. Jimmy Moffatt was also a passenger, as well as Mr. Ray, a contractor, who was going over to Lincoln to build a fine new courthouse for the people of the county. These four and THE OREGONIAN young man played at the fascinating game of casino until bedtime, when the newspaper man, sleepless night-hawk that he is, being left to his own resources for a few hours, went upon the upper deck and stood by the wheelhouse, and shared with the pilot the responsibility of running the ship. There was only a fragment of a moon, and even it and the stars were hidden behind a curtain of flying clouds. For a long distance we hugged the high bluffy bank of the Columbia, and on several occasions, when the sharp nose of the Alliance made a feint of knocking a hole into Washington territory, I stood at the point of danger, armed with a long pole and a full appreciation of the profound responsibility of the situation, prepared to "pole off" when the collision should come.

By and by the pilot, who was a very accommodating man, told me that as we had now got past the more dangerous places, he guessed he could run the boat himself for the rest of the night, and I could go to bed. He said if he should need help before morning he would call one of the hired men to handle the pole. These hired men, he said, were a lazy, shiftless set, and it was a darned shame for a passenger to have to perform their work.

Six o'clock found us at Astoria, and waiting upon the dock were half a dozen more passengers and a large quantity of freight. The merchants here are apparently able to control a fair share of the Tillamook trade.

As Astoria faded from sight the sun came fully out from a bank of vapor, and by the time we had reached the bar the clouds were all blown away and all the sea's beauty shone out under the charming touches of a perfect day.

About noon we sighted a number of boats, away to the westward, and a little later Clatsop beach was gone, and instead, shoreward, there lay the bold promontory of Tillamook head. The coast-line here was familiar to some of us, who had hunted and fished from the Seaside hotel to Elk creek, and naturally was full of interest.

As the day was so perfect, Capt. Bailey ran in close to Tillamook rock. We passed within a hundred yards of the light, and a pretty sight it made, with the beautiful flag of our country floating proudly in the breeze, the surf majestically assaulting the huge citadel, and the men in charge of the light all out to wave us welcome.

About 3 o'clock we came to the buoys outside of Tillamook bay, and as the tide was against us the ship's prow was run into the wind, and there we lay, rocked by the land-swell, until nearly 7 o'clock.

Some retired to their rooms and pondered upon the errors of a life-time, but the others rigged up some deep-sea tackle, and baiting the hooks with beef, amused themselves at fishing, catching enough big grapers to feed a regiment, and also hauling in occasionally a fine flounder or sole.

At 7 o'clock the tide served, and the trim little steamer went cautiously at the bar.

"Is this it?" called out a chorus of the passengers, as the ship plunged through the breakers.

"Three fathoms!" cried the leadsmen, for answer. "Two and a half! A half less two!" A half less two! Twelve feet!"

And then we all held our breath for the next call. As one of the boys afterward expressed it, the incident carried all the interest of a big gambling scene, or a fine race horse.

"Twelve feet! Two and a half! Three fathoms!"

The bar was passed, and in short time the Alliance was lying at the wharf at Garibaldi, in the quiet waters of the bay.

Although the dusk was deepening, Ray, Moffett and THE OREGONIAN man shouldered their effects and started down the beach for Smith's place, distant nearly a mile. At one place the trail leaves the beach, climbs about a bold point of rocks and when we came to a black-mouthed cave, one of the boys stooped down, and remarking that the hole was a fine place for bears, invited brain to "come out of there."

"Good land!" said Mrs. Smith, when we mentioned the incident, "there is a bear in there sometimes."

And then she told us, while our hair arose and pointed to the stars, about a big bear coming out of there and chasing the mail carrier until he slipped from the trail and fell upon the rocks below, half killing himself.

Some of the Portland hunters ought to come over here and distinguish themselves. Along curing the summer a Tillamook lady, accompanied by two dogs, met a big cougar, whose lair is upon the Miama, and the ferocious animal charged upon them and carried off one of the dogs for dinner, and then came back and got the other one for supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are English but their politics are as far apart as the poles (or polls, whichever you prefer.) Mrs. Smith maintains that Cleveland is no good, and that Benny Harrison will bounce him in great shape. She says she cannot understand how any level-headed Britisher in America can support His Obesity and his free trade doctrine.

Mr. Smith, upon the other hand, contents himself with the assertion that "Cleveland's all right," and that he will do the voting for the family.

If there is any truth in the old assertion that "a house politically divided against itself shall fall," one of these fine moonlight nights a big tidal wave will come up and engulf this hotel.

Mrs. Smith tells some personal hunting stories that are remarkable. On one occasion a fine, fat wild goose came flying over her head, along the beach, and she downed it with a club. Upon another occasion she caught a ten-pound salmon with a pole used to prop up a clothes-line. The fish had got left in a pool on the beach and she ran the pole into its gills and carried it home in triumph.

The people here have many kindly expressions for the Alliance and her officers, and are delighted at the service and the fairness of the charges.

The family of Dr. Strong of Portland, who have been here for a month, will return on the steamer to-day.

Moffett and the writer propose to go after some of the big trout in Trask river, and so return overland. N. W. DURHAM.

THE W. U. T. COMPANY'S LINES.

New Ones Being Built and Various Repairs to Old Ones.

The Western Union Telegraph Company are building a new line from Riparia up to the point where the lately completed branch forms a junction with the line of the road leading to Farmington. The distance is about twenty-five miles, and the line will soon be completed.

A gang of men are engaged in constructing a new branch from Willows out to Hepner. This line will soon be completed and ready for operations.

Several large gangs of men are busily employed in overhauling and building the company's lines southward from Ashland. The lines between Portland and Ashland will not be rebuilt this year, as was intended some time ago. By a little repairing it is thought the lines can be placed in good operating condition for the coming fall and winter months. A great many of the poles which were got out to be placed on the line between Portland and Ashland have been shipped south and are to be used in building and repairing the lines beyond the latter point.

NEW PARK PROJECT.

A Plan to Sell the Present One and to Purchase a Much Larger Tract.

Several of our most public spirited and far seeing citizens are beginning to talk up a scheme for having a park commission provided for at the next legislature, with the idea of selling the present city park and purchasing a larger tract, better adapted to the requirements of such a city as Portland is bound to become. The present park contains only forty acres and is already almost within the city.

It is a beautiful spot, but far too small for the purpose intended. If the city had been far sighted enough at the time it was purchased to have bought two or three hundred acres, the tract would have answered the purpose for which it was bought. However, the city was not so wealthy then, and old residents will remember what a rampus was created over the purchase.

The park could be sold for somewhere between $200,000 and $300,000. For this sum a large tract, say 300 acres, could be bought somewhere on the hills west of town, where a magnificent view and land well adapted for the purposes of a park can be obtained, and there would be say $150,000 left to be spent in beautifying the place. Of course there will be some found to oppose this scheme. There are always some who will oppose any scheme, but some of the most level-headed and enterprising of our citizens consider it a very good plan.

It would be better if the city could keep the present park and also buy another and larger one, but this would probably be found impracticable. If Portland is to become the city we all expect it to become, not one should be lost in securing a park of suitable size. There is no danger of getting too large a one and the larger the better. No city perhaps in the Union has such a site for a magnificent park as Portland can secure on the hills west of the city, where so many natural advantages exist, and where a view of so much of the grand and beautiful is to be obtained.

AN INSANE SPRINTER

Escapes From the City Jail—Captured by a Fleet-Footed Policeman.

Yesterday forenoon a well-dressed young man boarded a coal scow, lying at the Ash street dock. His appearance denoted nothing unusual, but after the scow had started down the river the man attracted the attention of the crew by remarking that the scow was running altogether too fast. Taking hold of the rope which connected the tug with the scow, he tried to disconnect her. This he was prevented from doing. When the scow touched at Albina he went ashore and was left behind.

Nothing more was seen of the man until about 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time he was seen by Officer Brannan standing on the Ash street dock. As he seemed to be waiting for some one the officer thought nothing of the circumstance.

At 12 o'clock last night the man was seen standing in the same place. Officer Brannan then approached him, and he not unable to get from him any rational excuse for his presence there, asked him to come along with him. The man complied, but on the road exhibited a feeling of nervousness. At short intervals he would look around him in a jerky manner, as though he feared some one was following him. Every few minutes he would say to the officer: "I haven't done anything." Beyond this nothing else could be obtained from him.

On reaching the station the personal effects of the man were taken from him and he was placed in the front cell. On his person was found a letter written in Swedish and directed to O. B. Nilsson. There was also found about $7 in money which was in a lady's purse; also a silver watch and a pair of slippers. In his hand he carried a bible. He told an incoherent story about some young lady whom he was trying to save from ruin. The man seemed to be quietly disposed and perfectly harmless, but as the captain was passing out of the cell the man, who was following him, quickly slipped out the door and began running down Second street. Officer Holsapple immediately gave pursuit and being fleet of foot overhauled Nilsson at the corner of Fourth and A streets and after considerable struggle succeeded in bringing him back to the station where he was placed in the dark cell to insure his safe keeping. His mental condition will probably be examined into to-day by the proper authorities.

PERSONAL.

Sol Abraham of Roseburg is now registered at the Esmond.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Magoon have just returned from a sojourn at the seaside.

George W. Cable, the noted novelist and author, will probably arrive in this city to-morrow.

Justice of the Peace B. B. Tuttle and wife left yesterday for a brief visit to the seaside. They expect to return next Sunday.

Mr. F. R. Mellis has identified himself with the firm of J. Seling & Co. He leaves to-day for New York to purchase goods for the house.

Lee A. Shaw, representative of the Grand Encampment of Washington, passed through yesterday on his way to Los Angeles, where a grand lodge is in session at Los Angeles.

Mr. O. W. Taylor, assistant train dispatcher of the Southern Pacific Company's lines in Oregon, is visiting portions of Southern Oregon. During the state fair he will be stationed at Salem.

Mayor DeLashmutt was confined to his bed yesterday. He had a very fatiguing trip to Montana and was overcome with the heat and was under the doctor's hands there and is still suffering from the effects of the journey.

Miss Julia Morgan left yesterday for New York via the Canadian Pacific. After spending six weeks among her artist friends and the studios of New York and Boston, she will return about Nov. 1st, to resume her art-work and instructions as usual.

Mr. F. W. Bates went East yesterday to represent the Portland Typothetæ at the national convention in New York, which convenes on the 17th of this month. The Portland Typothetæ, with its usual liberality, paid Mr. Bates's expenses for the round trip.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Heath arrived yesterday from Spokane Falls and are registered at the Esmond. Mr. Heath is one of the energetic merchants of Spokane, and he and his wife are on their way East, where they expect to visit for about two months. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Heath leave overland for San Francisco, and from there will go to New York.

Mr. Lovejoy, merchant and superintendent of Okanogan Mining & Supply Company of Ruby City, is in town for the purpose of purchasing his winter's stock. Mr. Lovejoy is staying at the Holton. As the gentleman's purchase will amount to thousands of dollars, it is one case, in hundreds shortly to come, that shows Portland's interests in her tributary mining regions.

FLOUR, APPLES AND FISH.

Yesterday forenoon a lot of boxes of apples were piled on the sidewalk in front of Wm. Dunbar's place, marked for Iemas in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokahama, Kobe and Nagasaki. The apples were of the Baldwin variety and were all wrapped in paper separately and carefully packed in ventilated boxes for their long journey. They were sent away on the steamer Danube which sailed yesterday afternoon. The capacity of this handsome steamer proved to be greater than was expected. She carried away 850 tons of flour, five tons of fish shipped by Chinese, and eighty boxes of apples. She has capacity for 1000 tons of freight.

It is probable that in a few years it will be no variety to see large shipments of apples going from here to China and Japan and when a fleet of fishing schooners whitens the sea on our coast, large quantities of dried fish will also be shipped.

By that time we shall have a line of steamers from this city to China and our rivers will be improved so that the largest seagoing craft can come here without trouble at any time of year. There is considerable of prejudice against Chinese on this coast, but there is no prejudice against carrying on a profitable trade with their country.

VARIOUS RAILWAY NOTES.

Work on the Lake Shore & Eastern Road Will Soon be Finished.

New Temporary Passenger Depot Approaching Completion—Freight Rates Gone Into Effect—Tariff Muddle—Surveyors in the Field.

G. W. Hunt, the well-known railroad contractor, is at the Esmond and will leave for Seattle to-day on business connected with his contract on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad. His contract calls for the construction of ten miles, beginning at a point forty miles beyond Seattle. He has had a great deal of heavy work, trestling and bridging and expects to finish up by September 15.

He says that he is making good progress on the road from Wallula to Walla Walla via Eureka Flat. The graders are within six miles of Walla Walla. Tracklaying will be resumed next Monday.

The Tariff Muddle.

Assistant General Freight Agent S. G. Fulton, of the Northern Pacific, has received advices that the Erie Dispatch fast freight line has agreed to accept its proportion of all through rates recently published by the Transcontinental Association, to and from Pacific coast terminals and points east of Chicago reached by its line. He has been also advised that the Ohio & Mississippi railroad has agreed to use these tariffs on business to and from the Pacific coast, Cincinnati, Louisville and intermediate points. Mr. Fulton thinks that other lines interested will join in the rates provided in the tariffs in due time. It is natural to suppose that the interested lines will come in; if not, the business will be diverted to other lines.

The Temporary Depot.

The new temporary passenger depot of the O. R. & N. Co. has received its first coat of paint, and the interior finishing will soon be completed. The trestle leading past it has been completed to connection with the Northern Pacific track leading to the round house. The track is laid on all the new trestle and the lumber is at hand to build the platforms and side walks necessary. The Fifth street approach to the depot is completed, and within a week it is expected that the trains will arrive and depart from this place. This will relieve the pressure at the west approach to the bridge, where trains now have to stand. For the amount it cost, this new depot and the road leading to it are the best improvement as yet made around the terminal grounds.

Graders at Work.

At Miner's Cabin there is a large camp of graders for the Washington & Idaho Company according to an exchange. They occupy about fifteen tents, and the number of men and teams employed, and the work already accomplished shows that they are building the railroad in earnest. At various points along the line, clear up to the side of the Argentine mine, men are camped and the grade is being extended. Altogether, between here and Mardner Junction, the greater portion of the ground has been broken and much of the grading is completed.

Running a Line.

The Northern Pacific engineers who have been running a line up Nine-Mile to Sunset peak moved camp this week, says the Wallace *Free Press*. They are now located on Carbon creek, at the mouth of the first gulch on the south side. They are running a line up Beaver creek and Sunset ridge. The proposed line is about a mile and a half above Carbon or about 1000 feet in elevation. There is now no question as to the feasibility of the route. So far the per cent. of grade is less than was expected.

From Celilo to Lewiston.

It is expected, says an exchange, that the Northern Pacific will have boats running on the upper Columbia in a few weeks for the purpose of allowing our farmers an opportunity of shipping their wheat. These boats will run from Celilo to Lewiston, on the Snake river, and will furnish an outlet for the wheat-growing belt of the inland empire.

Transcontinental Freight Rates.

From Assistant General Freight Agent Woodward of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company it is learned that all the little differences in regard to the freight rates established by the Transcontinental Association have been arranged, and all the tariffs on west-bound freight went into effect on September 1.

To Increase the Stock.

The secretary of the Astoria & South Coast Railway Company has issued a notification to the stockholders that there will be a meeting on the 17th inst., to authorize the directors to increase the capital stock, says the *Astorian*.

Party of Surveyors.

The Oregon & Washington Territory road is running a survey from Covello, near Pomeroy, northward via Vernon toward Lewiston. It is supposed that the line will be extended to Lewiston.

WHAT THE WINDS HAVE DONE.

The breezes of the past few days have blown away the smoke so that Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens were visible yesterday, but dimly, as through a glass. It is to be hoped that the winds will continue till with the aid of a good shower of rain the smoke is entirely done away with.

"Oh! blow ye windy mornings,
Oh! blow ye winds I. O.
Oh blow ye windy mornings
And blow, boys, blow."

The democrats promised to "reduce the surplus." It appears that they have done it. The United States treasurer says that the appropriation bills will clean out the treasury vaults.

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150 Suits, former price $18.00 to $22.50 each, we will sell only at stated time for
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Samples of these goods displayed in our Clothing Window.
Remember, the price is $10 a Suit for Friday and Saturday; so don't call later and ask for them at that price.
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